



IX
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JANUARY, 1902

No. 4

The Club Woman

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

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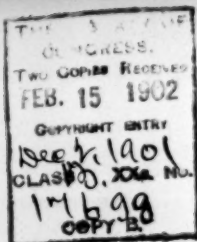
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THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, of the Massachusetts State Federation and of the United States Daughters of 1812

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No. 4

Helen M. Winslow, Editor and Publisher

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NOTES.

Happy New Year!

Club women ought to be the best of home makers.

Club Day ought to be the best day in the month for the family.

"What's the matter with Mrs. Platt-Decker for the next president of the G. F. W. C?" asks an ardent club woman. She's all right. (Recommended to the nominating committee.)

Hereafter, please remember that all subscriptions will be discontinued (unless we are notified to the contrary) within the month after they expire. Every subscriber will be notified that her time is up. May we have the courtesy of a reply?

We have been driven to this because in a large number of cases, after publishing here repeatedly the fact that subscriptions would be kept on until we are notified to discontinue (an announcement which appeared on every notification blank and due bill sent out from this office), several hundred club women are now nursing injured feelings because they are expected to comply with the postal laws and pay for what they have had. Therefore, please notify us whether or not you will renew. And please renew.

The work of the Denver Women's Club has always been of great interest to club women all over the country; but the actual accomplishment of that club is not fully known even yet. There is a little booklet (of 55 pages) now issued by this club and prepared by Mrs. Caspar, Mrs. Fillius and Mrs. Jacobson, giving the story of this club's yearly work, which is well worth reading, and which would convert the strongest opponent of women's organized efforts. It is a wonderful story which all club women—especially the half-hearted—should read.

Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, the president of the National Economic Association, is in great demand this year as a lecturer before women's clubs. Her article published in this number will be of interest to all club women and will give an idea of what the talks are like. In addition to many Eastern engagements, Mrs. Larned has a number of engagements in Colorado and Oregon for a course of lectures this season. Western club women desiring to communicate with her can address her at 309 West Genesee street, Syracuse, N. Y.

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"THE MELLOWING OF OCCASION."



HAT'S a pleasant cemetery, isn't it?" asked somebody of an old lady on a Massachusetts railroad train one day.

"I don't know," was the answer, "I am not looking for cemeteries. I am looking for flower-gardens; I find lots of beautiful ones, too."

There was a whole sermon in the old lady's remark. How often we go through life watching out for cemeteries, forgetting that flower-gardens are much more numerous as well as far saner, pleasanter and healthier. We get into such a habit of noticing the uncomfortable conditions of life and ignoring the other kind that are always so much more plenty, that we forget our mercies. A speaker at one of the Massachusetts Federation conventions told of a schoolboy who was so optimistic in his attitude toward life that he never saw the unpleasant side of things. If he is given ten problems, and after laboring patiently all the morning over them, seven are incorrect, he smiles triumphantly and says, "Well, I got three of 'em right anyhow." Would that there were more of him!

It all depends on our view of life. Happiness is a condition of the mind; we are happy if we train ourselves to think so; not to expect too much of life or of other people, and to keep the sun shining in our heaven. On the contrary, if we allow ourselves to worry and fret, to miss the joy of little things, to lose sight of all the greatness and nobleness that come into everyday life (if only we train our eyes to see) we can easily lose the best happiness in the world; that of realizing the beauty of humility, unselfishness, good temper, right living, high standards and purity of heart that lies all around us. There are plenty of mental and moral flower-gardens on every side, if only we are not blind; if only we do not look for cemeteries.

Now, at the beginning of another year, let us think on these things. Let us make up our minds whether we care to be happy all the time or not. "Why, of course we do; how foolish such a question!" Then let us see how small a matter happiness is, and then decide whether it is worth having. If your definition of happiness is an ecstasy, a delirium of joy, a flood of emotion that shall engulf you in an occasional paroxysm you might as well give up asking for a steady diet of happiness. But after we arrive at years of discretion we generally know that waves of delirium do not constitute pure happiness. It is not until we cease looking for impossible sustained attitudes of mind that we come to realize what happiness is. Not until we have lived long enough to accept the possibilities and let go of the impractical.

We talk altogether too much. Hundreds of women (to estimate it modestly) chatter from the moment they open their eyes in the morning until they close them after everybody else is tired out for the night. They cannot bear to be alone for a moment, facing the emptiness of their own hearts and brains, and so they talk, talk, talk the precious hours away, without ever saying anything. Oh, what would I give for the hours these women waste in talk that amounts to nothing but fruitless sound?

Again, we read too much. Every new volume of history, essay, science (in easy doses), bibliography, and especially of fiction, filters through our minds like water through a sieve. We take in an enormous amount of fuel, but it all goes up the intellectual chim-

ney in smoke. Reading does no good unless it teaches us to think and gives us something new to think about. If we read so much that our intellectual powers become inoperative, to what end is it? We need to think more; and to think to any purpose we must learn to face ourselves alone. And it is only by seeking and finding our true selves that we can come into a full comprehension of what a full, wide every-day sort of thing true happiness is, and how easily it may be obtained after all. We may have flower-gardens in our own souls, an' we will.

Said the Rev. Dr. Burns recently: To simply perpetuate low aims, frivolous characters, mammon-worshipping beings, is to curse rather than to bless. This is not the end nor kingdom to which woman has been called. A message has gone forth—not to a favored one, but to every woman, whatever may be her position. Some are faithfully and heroically striving to obey the command; others are indifferent. They are asleep. But sleep must give place to work, indifference to interest, selfish ease to self-sacrifice. Littleness, worldliness, must all give way to the execution of the command.

"Knowest thou, O woman, that thou art come for such a time and work as this? If indifferent, thou wilt sink into insignificance and another will take up the crown and sceptre which might have been thine."

Donald Mitchell says: Man without some sort of religion is at best a poor reprobate, a football of destiny." But a woman without religion is worse. She is a flame without heat, a rainbow without color, a flower without perfume. That sweet trustfulness that abiding love, that endearing hope which man needs in every scheme of life, is not then hers to give.

But let the love of Christ take full possession of a woman's heart, and under its inspiration let her grow in purity, in character, till at last she come to a perfect woman, "to the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ;" then from all human lips—and from him who sitteth upon the throne will come the benediction, "Blessed art thou among women."

Here's a verse for the year:

"Somebody did a golden deed;
Somebody proved a friend in need;
Somebody sang a beautiful song;
Somebody smiled the whole day long.
Somebody thought, 'Tis sweet to live;"
Somebody said "I'm glad to give;"
Somebody fought a valiant fight;
Somebody lived to shield the right;
Was that somebody you?"

Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, of Amherst, Mass., seems to be more popular than ever this year as a speaker before clubs and other organization. Since her trip last year to the Philippines, and to Siam, with her husband (Professor Todd, the noted astronomer) she has a number of new talks which are more than usually fascinating. Her lecture on the Philippines illustrated by lantern slides made from photographs taken by the Todds while cruising through the Southern Islands, is one of the most popular, although there is one about Singkep, the little Dutch Island in the Java Sea, where they observed the last eclipse, which is a close second. She has also lectures on Singapore, Siam and the Siamese; Tripoli, The Alhambra and Carthage are others that are in great demand. Mrs. Todd has spoken in many of the Eastern clubs ranging between Pittsburg, Pa., and Boston, where her wonderfully eloquent descriptions have made her one of the most popular lecturers of the day.

THE CLUB CELESTIAL.

By Frank J. Bonnelle, Editor of the Boston "Sunday Herald."

I.
ABOVE yon twinkling evening star,
 Beside the pearly gates ajar,
 St. Peter sat in silent meditation,
 While forth from out the heav'nly fold
 In tender, sweetest volume rolled
 The music of angelic jubilation.

II.
 Then, upward speeding from the earth,
 A spirit came, of moment's birth,
 A woman who had always lived in Boston;
 An angel she had been below—
 A blessing her it was to know—
 Her soul long since a saved and not a lost one.

III.
 She stopped before the open gate,
 As if uncertain of her fate—
 Perhaps, alas, she might not be admitted!
 Then from her robe so long and light,
 She drew a ticket, also white.
 And meekly asked St. Peter if it fitted.

IV.
 "Perhaps the color is not right,"
 She said, and trembled in her fright
 Lest this should be St. Peter's dread decision:
 But he the law did thus define:
 "In heaven there is no color line,
 And this decree will never need revision."

V.
 Within the portals then she passed,
 Supremely happy that at last
 She'd reached the end of mortal tribulation;
 She wandered through the streets of gold,
 She saw their beauties rare unfold,
 And deep was filled with awe and admiration.

VI.
 But later on, with much surprise,
 St. Peter saw before his eyes
 This selfsame spirit standing, softly weeping;
 "Go back," he said, "way back, and not
 Be lingering around this spot,"
 His words accompanied by gesture sweeping.

VII.
 "I would go back—back to the Hub,
 For here I cannot find a club,"
 The woman cried, her sorrow's cause revealing.
 This touched the good St. Peter's heart,
 And from her wound he plucked the dart
 And poured upon it potent words of healing.

VIII.
 "Cheer up!" said he, "be not cast down,
 You're blinded by your radiant crown,
 And can't behold your temple's proud position;
 Don't walk, but spread your wings and fly
 Up to that club-house poised on high,
 Where all your fondest hopes shall find fruition."

IX.
 Then, guided by a sister soul,
 She quickly reached the long-for goal,
 Superb beyond all human calculation.
 A woman's club-house, grand and bright,
 Which bore, in words of living light,
 This name, "A Universal Federation."

The new president of the Hawaiian Woman's Club is Miss Helen N. Desha. This is a very progressive club, keeping abreast of the times in various kinds of work and taking several copies of the CLUB WOMAN.

The short stories which the "Atlantic Monthly" has secured for 1902 are unusually varied as to scene and incident, and many of them are equally noteworthy in the more important test of artistic quality.

I WONDER: A QUERY.

Belle Armstrong Whitney.

I WONDER whether woman might not make advantageous short turns in her up-hill journey through life by noticing how man travels. Bought experience is the best if you do not buy it too dearly. But woman pays too much for most of hers.

I wonder if woman were not so self-centered—shall I escape from you with my life if I say so vain—so given to working constantly with the microscope, whether she would not save for herself a good deal of the principal of her fortune of brain and soul, and earn a good deal more interest upon such principal to contribute to the general fund for humanity.

I wonder if it is not fortunate for woman that man from the first has exercised the right of eminent domain.

It is true, is it not, that woman has been so long finding out that she wished to assist in the general cultivation of the earth, that but for man's preliminary work on the property her task would be a good deal harder today?

The ability, separate and combined, of both man and woman—to the contrary notwithstanding—the world is in a pretty bad way, from one point of view—the myopic one. From another vantage ground the world is doing as well as could reasonably be expected, considering it began with nothing, and the essential slowness of the process of evolving the fittest which alone can survive.

There are reasons enough for pessimism earth; thinks and asserts that "Heaven knows." But optimism is making a noble fight for supremacy and deserves to be encouraged. It makes the individual happier. It adds infinitely to the sweetness and light in the world instead of subtracting from it as every pessimistic figure of speech does.

Of course it does not follow that because man deserves great credit for seeing his responsibilities and opportunities so long before woman did, that she should waive her right to share in the earth's possessions and the world's work, now that her eyes are open.

But I wonder.

I wonder if woman is not inclined to be the partner who shares in the profits, but declines to assume any liabilities.

Saint Paul did say that woman was created for the man, and there will always be men—and women, too—who though they deny the inspiration of every other part of the Scriptures stake their faith on the infallibility of this alleged prophecy of woman's perpetual subjection.

But even if this grumpy old bachelor saint, who very likely had been disappointed in love, were as black as this and some other of his remarks seem to paint him, nobody need mind anything but the spirit of his remarks way off here in the twentieth century. The copyright on the letter of his oracular utterances expired centuries ago; different times, different conditions. Some of the new beliefs are not so good as some of the old ones, and these will pass away. Some of them are better, and these will remain.

But the whole truth is that it is fair neither to Saint Paul nor to woman to quote him in fragments. He adds, a very little way further on, "for as the woman is of the man, so is the man also by the woman."

This almost inextricably mixes up the relations of man and woman, but there does not seem to be any escaping the conclusion that woman's responsibilities began about at the beginning.

"Man is an animal, and man is a brute." Bacon said so, and Bacon was a wise man, and ought to have known. Woman seems to like especially this particular speech of Bacon. How often we hear the sentiment rolled under her tongue as a sweet morsel. But Bacon did not stop there. He goes on to say that man is "some thing more."

Bacon was speaking of mankind, half of which (outside of Massachusetts) is womankind.

I wonder.

I wonder if it is playing quite fair for woman to slip in under the qualifying phrase of being "something more," and assume half its implied credit, yet repudiate inclusion in the first half of the classification.

Woman insists upon being reckoned as half of mankind—when she isn't inclined to think that she is the whole proposition. Then she must be measured by the common standard, brute, animal, something more.

Happily there are infinite possibilities in that idealistic finale.

I wonder.

I wonder if man's progress has not been so hardly won that woman is vastly beholden to him for his courage and perseverance.

To be sure some women have paid usurious interest enough on their share of that borrowed rib to free their entire sex from debt. But so many Adams, in the long line since the first one, have been able to balance their books only by charging off heavy sums to Eves on the minus side of the profit and loss ledger, that dishonors seem to be about even if not easy.

I wonder if there is not something for woman to learn even from man's custom of removing his hat at frequent intervals. The bee in woman's bonnet has an unpleasant fashion of perching upon the gem of toleration in her crown and obscuring its rays.

It is a good thing, too, to put on one's hat often. It is especially a good thing for women to get out of the house. It is as saving a grace for them to bang the front door upon all the miserable little miseries that collect every now and then in a house as for men to do so. There is comfort even in having one's sharp corners polished off by a different kind of sandpaper now and then. But though it is not beneficial for both men and women to remain indoors all the time, it really seems as if the master and mistress of a home would soon have to take counsel together very seriously and to some purpose to prevent the disintegration that takes place in the home when both are often absent at the same time.

Some miseries have a nice way of gobbling each other up when they are shut up together, but others have a frightful habit of multiplying if not watched.

Women need the open. They need it more than they need the auditorium. Nature is not suffering for them and the auditorium may be, but it will have better service at their hands if nature has the first innings and a permanent lien upon their impulses.

If the half of us who flatter our faint hearts or coo to our consciences, or open the escape valve upon our surplus excitement by reading "papers," would hunt up the other half who thus far have not caught the epidemic of ransacking encyclopædias and cudgeling brains for something to say, when already there has been infinitely more said than has been digested and assimilated, if the women thus rounded up should pledge themselves to hunt—not for the philosopher's stone but to search for their real selves—what results there would be to record before this first decade of the new century were ended. What a slinking away there would be of pluming, prinking, self-satisfied but unsatisfying, personal-advertising shapes, and what a real union of wholesome hearts and able hands there would be.

Most of us would only be singing the chorus about the few really great soloists who exist in any age, but that is incomparably more to be desired than hurrahing in discords about "great I and little you."

Burke, was it not? who said that prattling about men's rights would not be accepted in payment of any one of the necessities of existence.

Men have exchanged prattling for actions, that speak louder than words, all the way along from philosophy to finance, from electricity to bacteriology, from politics to theology; and yet there is so much left to be done—so much for women to do.

I wonder if there be not much in men's dearly bought experience that will help us buy our success with economy.

And what of success? It is only a relative term.

Life is made up of seconds, every one freighted with somebody's ups or downs. But creation deals only with ages.

Man may deal too much with some kinds of futures, but woman fumbles too much with what is pitifully small in the present.

And she does this only less in her present somewhat fictitiously inflated, though comprehensive phase, than in the past that she is pleased to call the days of her bondage.

The clouds are a blessed place for our heads, but the earth is the only legitimate place in this incarnation for our feet. Antaeus, you remember, who had such victory in wrestling with Hercules, was the son of earth, and it was not until Hercules succeeded in getting him off the earth and into the air that he was able to throttle him.

It is very important that woman should pay a good deal of attention to her circulation to prevent her feet going to sleep or her head getting giddy.

Woman is a marvel.

But I wonder if she cannot learn something from man about disciplining her powers.

I wonder.

Adam and Eve were both implicated in that first grand larceny and all their descendants are merely out on bail under heavy bonds not only to keep the peace but to make good the amount originally poached from the forbidden preserves, with interest reckoned in geometrical progression.

But I wonder.

I wonder if it is not wasting good time to use up so much of it in the "you're another" style of argument now so common, in trying to apportion the blame between man and woman.

Both halves of mankind, man and woman, are culpable, more's the pity, for between them they have humanity to answer for. There is no question but that everybody has enough to do.

If man, who has been taking part in the public stock taking longer than woman has, is a better accountant woman's most politic move is to get all the pointers she can from his experience. Trust man to be shrewd enough to profit by all the excellencies in woman's methods as fast as any are put in evidence.

I wonder.

I wonder if woman might not do well to note that man's methods are less obstreperous than hers.

Woman is almost as old as man. She cannot therefore plead extreme youth in extenuation of the childish pow-wow she makes every time she turns round. If she has not been able to hold her own at any time in her history, what does it argue? And if she could and did not, then what is the explanation?

Now that woman has enlarged her field of vision she gives commendable evidence of meaning to be as good a steward as possible of the territory.

But I wonder.

I wonder if, instead of flying off at a tangent, or making so much commotion that man is afraid to trust her for fear she may, woman might not profitably remember that more than half the most efficacious masculine valor has been discretion.

Man is very like a hen, in that he does not cackle till after the egg is laid.

Woman cannot afford to imitate that other fowl that wakes everybody up before dawn and has nothing with which to entertain or edify the disturbed sleepers but strutting and crowing.

Even Tennyson's precious little prig of a May Queen might have lived to do something in the world had she had a proper amount of sleep.

All the generations of wise men who have preceded us up the steeps have never succeeded in making the world go round one bit faster or slower.

I wonder if woman will.

And if she could, would it be wise to interfere with the laws of the universe, of which it is given us to know but very little?

Can the great majority of men and women in any generation, working together very hard and with the utmost harmony, hope to do more than to keep the machinery of the loom of creation oiled, and minor repairs made that the great Weaver's fabric be not marred.

Has any improvement been discovered upon the original plan of salvation?

Is there anything old or new better than the spirit of Him who is the Brahma of the Hindoos, the Ahurara Mazda of the Zoroastrians, the Buddha of the Buddhists, the Jehovah of the Jews, the Father in Heaven of the Christians?

Man and woman are accountable for their own salvation and that of each other to the limit of their possibilities.

But I wonder.

I wonder if in the excess of enthusiasm generated by the friction of woman's haste upon hampering conditions she may not be in danger of losing her equilibrium.

Man has been in the thick of the fight in some parts of the field of life longer than woman has. Has she anything to learn from the fact that he finds it useful to look at many things through a telescope instead of setting up an artistically shadowy Claude Lorraine mirror?

I wonder if man's sense of proportion and relative values is not his chiefest possession, and whether woman can do better than to develop this sense in herself.

Man evolved the principle of human co-operation long before woman did anything but passively profit by it. But man has always maintained a strict regard for any individuality worth regarding. Woman, with all the notable exceptions that merely prove the rule set to one side, lives, moves and has her being en masse.

Even today with her boasted belief in individual freedom and co-operative strength, is woman or is she not inclined to resent one of her sex electing to conform to a particular stamp instead of offering herself up to be run through the general pattern mould that happens to be most in vogue at the time?

The fault of woman has never been that she did not work hard enough. She is a bundle of activity. Feminine drones can be outmatched two to one by masculine drones. But may it not be that the quality of her work is not commensurate with its quantity?

Does not woman sometimes think she is thinking when she is only fussing?

I wonder.

I wonder if man, like Squeers's pupils, having once got an idea, does not make most progress by setting about putting it at once into practice, instead of getting up an argument over it as woman is inclined to do. Man does not always spell his substantives any better than Dickens's urchins did, but, like the people described in "April Hopes" who did not gossip but merely analyzed character, they "get there" just the same.

Whatever woman has or has not had in the past, today (thanks to a noble army of pioneers) she is able to lay hold upon the principle of liberty of the individual will. But I wonder if she does not spend so much of her time in trying to provide enough of the sauce for the gander that she likes best for the goose, she comes in time to think that there is only one good sauce for the goose.

There are several good kinds.

It isn't important, but it is true that I am a staunch believer in woman's rights, but I sometimes wonder if I have not had more trouble in preserving mine from woman's interference than I ever had to free them from man's.

The woman who likes or needs to hustle in a newspaper office

till the last edition goes to press round 2 A. M., is free today to take her chances there with the other hustlers. But if I prefer to stay at home and pet a parrot, might she not learn a lesson from her brother newspaper hustler who does not berate his friend the dreamer when his only offence is making a different choice of occupation?

Perhaps my parrot, by simple repetition of the inanity of my remarks, will in time teach me that there may be more soulful occupations than proffering a cracker. But somebody will always have to feed the physically hungry.

I wonder.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS AS A PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

By Linda Hull Larned, President National Household Economic Association, 309 West Genesee street, Syracuse, N. Y.



THE club movement is in full swing in all of our cities and towns, and even in remote country hamlets women are meeting in groups to improve something or reform somebody. At its beginning self culture was the sole reason for flocking together, and it is even so yet, in spots, but altruism and a desire to better the conditions under which we live is creeping in apace under the guise of education.

In our accumulating schemes for betterment, is it not wise to stop occasionally and ask ourselves if we know how to select those things that are ready to be reformed, and if we are wise enough to assume the responsibility. For instance, there is the household. It is the last thing to be brought into the clubs, perhaps because it is the most vital, and consequently so familiar that it breeds contempt. Are we ready for reform there? The majority of conservative experienced housekeepers object to any mention of the subject unless it be to furnish in some mysterious and secret way skilled servile workers.

Most women consider household economics to mean domestic service, and Mrs. Richards says, "They expect those of us who talk about it to give them the whole solution on a card, which they may carry in their pocketbooks." It is so difficult to awaken women to the fact that it is education that is needed in the home. It must be remembered that we cannot recommend training only for those who are to be household wage earners for the benefit of the few who housekeep by proxy, for nine-tenths of the American housekeepers are also the workers. Many old housekeepers and a few new ones say, that the old way of learning from mother or acquiring by inspiration is sufficient for the needs of the day. But the fact remains that many mothers of the present day do not know, and those who do know have no time to teach or train anybody. They are at the club, you know, reforming something, and the new ones seek the boarding house as a last resort, for they find that the machinery of housekeeping is too complex to be run on the inspiration plan. Of course we have born housekeepers, as we have born musicians or artists, but they are prodigies, or accidents of nature.

Most of us are ordinary people and are obliged to learn in the ordinary way. And again there are many who say that all household cares and responsibilities must be shifted on to the shoulders of the outside world of business. Those who are new with this century may live long enough to see much of this accomplished, but it will be by men, I fear, they have so far relieved us of many cumbersome home industries and given us wonderful modern improvements to take care of. Yet we are more burdened than our grandmothers were, more agreeably burdened perhaps, for they did not have clubs and afternoon teas—and luncheons—and golf—

and whist. Nevertheless, if we would hasten the day when we would have nothing whatever to do but enjoy ourselves and take things easy we must not wait for the genius of man, but endeavor to turn the attention of our business and professional and cultured and capable women towards home needs. This the club women can do for they have the greatest force in the world, the power of organization, which coupled with co-operation and concentration means success. Those, however, who believe that the case is hopeless, that there are no remedies for these things, or no means or methods by which future ones may be prevented than should bear their troubles in dignified silence. It is such bad form to talk about our diseases or the black sheep in our flocks, especially if they are both incurable.

The fact that you are placing this subject on your programs, shows, however, that there is hopeful dissatisfaction, for the first step along any line of human endeavor is a noble discontent with present conditions. Our N. H. E. A. sprang from this very dissatisfaction with things that exist. A few women at the helm of the exposition of 1893, realizing that the home was not keeping up with the procession of progress, succeeded in making it the subject for one of those famous congresses of that summer.

The result is that we now have an organization representing about thirty states and the affiliated society of Canada, and, in consequence, there is an increasing atmosphere of desire for manual training in public schools, domestic science in private schools, chairs of home science in colleges and universities, and household economic study and practical application in women's clubs. Through the state vice-president who presents reports each year, the individual club or member is helped. Our association serves not only as a bureau of information, but as a clearing house for all matters pertaining to the home. At our annual meetings, methods are discussed, successes emulated and mistakes avoided, thus proving that there is power and helpfulness in concentrated co-operation.

We have committees to represent every line of the work, the capable chairman of which are ever ready to furnish information to members, be they clubs or individual. Appeals, however, must be sent to the state vice-presidents who, in turn, apply to our specialists, the chairman of committees. We define household economics to be a practical knowledge of the affairs of the household based on scientific principles, and applied in such a manner as to secure the best results with the least expenditure of energy, time and money.

This is practical education, and it may be successfully correlated with book knowledge along the following lines which are represented by our committees.

A study of the science of nutrition leads to the distinction between the essential and unessential in the selection and preparation of the daily menu, and this is the first of our creed of prevention which is "the divine whisper of today." Connected with and dependent upon this are home hygiene, physical hygiene and municipal hygiene. A knowledge of all three of these is necessary if we would secure health, happiness and comfort for the individual, the family, and the community.

Then the study of household arts and crafts, that we may know how to avoid everything that is not beautiful, comfortable or useful; to encourage a demand for the things that are made by hand and soul, to understand more thoroughly the economic value of material things. Some one has said that "All good art, all good craft is encouraging, poor art, poor corrupts." This is particularly true of everything that goes on, or goes into our homes. One of our speakers at the Buffalo meeting said in regard to this matter of the furnishing of our homes or the adornment of our person, "To put on the brakes and keep them on." I wonder how many of our houses would make successful rummage sales.

Our next work is a study of best methods for home science in

public and private schools. We are told by those who have been most successful in departments of manual training that it has an educational value quite distinct from its utilitarian aspect. The end in view is not to make mechanics, seamstresses and cooks, but to train and discipline the mind, to make them think as well as to do, to make them accurate and skillful in intellect as well as hand. This education includes everything that bears upon human development.

Our vice-president in Rhode Island has wisely said, in a plea for the correlation of study, that "the essentials of education are the combination of subjects which give sufficient knowledge to meet all the emergencies that may arise in coming in contact with people and things." We, of course, advocate the establishment and maintenance of trade schools by the proper authorities in which there may be concentration of hand and brain along specific lines until they become skillful, and therefore wage or salary earning. But this, and even the first step, manual training will not be permanent factors in the scheme for public education until you women in your clubs create a demand for them. This you can do only by convincing every father and mother that there is work in the world for their children to do, the rich as well as the poor, and this is the easiest and the best way of learning how. Even then you must often render financial as well as moral support if you would secure a foothold in the schools of your own community.

We do not forget the farmers' wives and children in these efforts, and Prof. Atwater says there is just as much need for an experiment station for household economics as for agriculture. The chairman of this committee sends out all sorts of information, whenever appealed to, and also puts at our disposal the leaflets published by Cornell University for the farm home.

Our social settlement chairman understands so thoroughly, by training and experience, how to help people to help themselves that it is needless for me to reiterate how much can be done in this direction. She is ever ready to share her knowledge and methods with anyone who wishes to promote temperance, morality and healthful, economical living among those who are less favored by fortune and environment.

I am sure there are many club women here who would like to carry to their clubs some new suggestions along these household economic lines, and there may be those who can tell us of work already begun. I believe that this is the reason for club federation; to exchange and improve upon methods. Each one can give as well as receive. There is not a club in existence that would not do better work or even secure more enjoyment if a little time were given to this subject of Household Economics. Even one hour's study a week by the literary club, and several hours' study and some practical application by the department club will do much to bring on the longed for millennium of correct but easy and healthful housekeeping. I heard a clever club woman say recently that "Those who study art and architecture should not stop at the 'Queen Anne' front but should include the 'Mary Ann' back in their efforts to be esthetic."

Therefore, let us believe that the education that we desire for ourselves and our children is not only culture and fine accomplishments but a practical knowledge that shall secure the necessary power to think, to express judgment, and the ability to control physical conditions for.

This is all a plea for that knowledge which shall secure right housekeeping for those who do it as well as for those who must know when it is well done, for there will soon be no more room in the world for amateur housekeeping than there is now for amateur nursing. Many of us can remember when we were too ill to be nursed. We will soon be too wise to endure good housekeeping as the majority of good women do it. If we want a solution of these problems we must do something more than read what newspapers say, for copy must be ground out somehow and this is a

prolific subject and one that always attracts attention. Someone has said that is a land of "ink and money" instead of "milk and honey," which seems too true, for much ink is wasted in writing about the housekeeper's situation and, I believe, quite as much money wasted in maintaining it.

We want life made less complex, we advocate the adoption of simpler methods of living, fewer frills and fads of fashion and more real true hospitality. We touch upon the subject of domestic service most gingerly, as the point of view of the majority of housewives is so tinged with personality that it becomes a heated question if not handled with the utmost diplomacy. It is difficult to make women see the business side of it, that they must exalt and dignify and simplify housework by education along these lines. That as this education becomes universal we may do away with barriers which should exist only for those who do not know, and cannot be made to understand, that if they respect their work and themselves, and do well that which has fallen to them to do, they will receive the respect, encouragement and just treatment that is their due.

Neither is the problem of domestic service to be solved by promulgating a doctrine of equality or inequality; character, not conditions, is becoming more and more the general leveler both up and down. Utopia for the housewife as well as the household wage earner will be an evolution, which the N. H. E. A. hopes to hasten, but in doing so it has no intention of suggesting other than business relations between employer and employe in the home or elsewhere. Ethical relations must and will naturally grow out of the personal character of both as they become enlightened as to the part each must take in the world's work. Finally our sole aim is to interest all women in acquiring knowledge upon every subject that shall tend towards securing a standard of right housekeeping. We aim for the betterment and the conservation of the home in its highest and truest sense, for we believe with Hare, who said, "To Adam, Paradise was a home," To the good among his descendants home is a Paradise.

DARING TO DO.

Convention Poem, by Gertrude Theresa Clark, of Toledo "Sorosis," read at the Dayton, Ohio, Convention, Nov. 1, 1901.

THERE is a legend, sweet as passing breath
Of woodland, where the Springtime flowers grow,
It is the tale of Saint Elizabeth,
Whose Heavenly roses blossom in the snow.

God had seen fit to join her as the wife
To one called noble, only that in name,
His was a narrow, cold and selfish life
While hers was kindled with the Christ-love flame.

And thus it chanced to pass, one cruel day
Her lord, in churlish mood, forbade her more
In Mercy's name to pass along her way,
And spread her bounty at the poor man's door.

Elizabeth in silence heard the threat,
The angry bluster and the rough command,
Then prayed to God who never doth forget
Even the sparrow, sheltered in his hand.

And strengthened by the thought that soul and heart
Were consecrated unto higher things,
Still fared she in a blessed angel's part
Toward poverty, in daily ministrings.

Until upon one bitter Winter's day
As with her stores she journeyed down the path,
Her husband led his hunting-troop that way
And bade her halt, in words of bois'trous wrath!

Stooping, he flung her shelt'ring cloak aside,
Bringing her laden basket into view,
When lo! his eyes in wonder opened wide—
There lay fresh roses, sweet and wet with dew!

Ah, little need have we to here repeat
The change within my lord, from that time thence,
Or how, low kneeling at his young wife's feet
He craved her pardon for his grave offence!

The miracle was whispered far and near!
Hard hearts were melted by its holy breath,
Faint hope revived beneath its blessed cheer,
And all the world revered Elizabeth!

Ye women of this present time and place
Who read with me this simple legend through,
Sweet Saint Elizabeth's God-given grace
Hath passed along the ages unto you!

Custom our lord and master is today
And Doubt of Self his rod we blindly fear,
His is the privilege to sternly say
"Thou shall and thou shall not, for / am here!"

And we at his command have stood aside,
Curbing Desire, deep our hearts within,
Whispering, "Yea, the fields of Life are wide,
But they are not for such as I to win!"

Behold! the time is ripe! A thousand doors
Are standing open on our every hand,
Calling on us to spread our bounteous stores
As she who labored in that far-off land!

Hath any one of us a shrinking fear
To walk the broader way we long to take,
Yet still retarded by some skeptic's sneer
Which wields the stinging lash "for conscience sake?"

Have we a principle we would maintain
And march beneath its banner until death?
A double balm is ours for every pain
If we but dare—as Saint Elizabeth!

Come! Let us follow where the Soul's voice calls!
Strength shall be given for the day's demands!
How dare we wait when see! a kingdom falls
Unless upheld by women's guiding hands!

For we are they of glorious birthright all!
An heritage of wealth is ours today,
Vast Opportunity sounds clarion call,
And Right and Truth assert their mighty sway!

Give love! Give hope! Give gentle courtesy
With generous hand that scorns the grudging dole,
But most of all give forth courageously
The firm conviction of your inmost soul!

The mere material that Patience bears
To tenderly uplift some fallen lot,
If hallowed by her love and daily prayers
Will change to roses while she knoweth not!

Nay, more than that! The hand in blindness raised
To crush out Right or thwart a noble deed,
Shall weakly fall and opening eyes, amazed,
See fragrant flowers—not th' expected weed!

And though the landscape compass us around
With all the bleakness of a dreary day,
And though we stumble o'er the frozen ground,
And unbelievers wait to bar the way,

Still shall we lift our eyes, with faith alight,
And stand undaunted, though the tempests blow,
Till alien hands fall back before the sight
Of roses blooming in the Winter's snow!

THIRTY OF THE BEST BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS.

Helen Leah Reed.



OTHERS and aunts realize perhaps better than other relatives what care must be taken in choosing books for the littlest readers, or rather, perhaps, for those are still too young to read. Such books must appeal chiefly to the ear, and therefore the language must be clear and simple. Neither can the appeal to the eye be neglected and if the illustrations are inartistic very real, if imperceptible, harm will be done.

For Children Under Seven—Among the new books of the present season intended for children of five or under, several are noted for their excellence. "Clean Peter and the Children of Grubby-lea," from the German (Longmans, Green & Co., \$1.75) by Ottilia Adelborg, translated by Ada Wallas, is an amusing account in brief verses of reforms made by Clean Peter. With sponges, soap and numerous water cans he obliged all the children of his native town to make themselves perfectly neat. The quaint pictures are numerous and full of animation and color.

Brought out in even more sumptuous style are the "Flower Legends" (Longmans, Green & Co., \$1.75). The myths that have been handed down about a dozen or more flowers have been put into a form that the youngest child could understand, by Hilda Murray, and the colored illustrations by J. S. Eland are very pleasing. Among others there are stories of the moss rose, the tulip, the mistletoe and the narcissus.

"Jingle-man Jack" (Saalfeld Publishing Co., \$1.25), by James O'Dea, will please those little boys, and girls too, who like to know the why and wherefore of things that are going on around them. For here with full page colored pictures, and in bright verses are described the occupations of the farmer, the cobbler, the miller, the electrician, the gardener, the motorman, the photographer and more than a score of other useful men besides.

"History in Rhymes and Jingles" will commend itself to many who believe in their earliest years children might easily be learning something useful. The professor of history at Syracuse University, Alex. C. Flick, and the professor of drawing at the same institution, Carl T. Hawley, have united to produce a unique volume. Many of the great events of the world, battles, discoveries, treaties and innumerable biographies of monarchs and other rulers, are characterized in short poems, or "jingles" as the author more truly calls them. The rhythms of Mother Goose are used, sometimes with rather amusing results. The many illustrations will help to impress the rhymes on the mind of the children who hear them, and it would be well worth any mother's while to try the effect of this book on her children, if only to prove whether or not Professor Flick is right in thinking that sense is as well adapted to nursery rhymes as nonsense.

For musical children the most attractive of all the illustrated books of the season is "Old Songs for Young America" (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$2), harmonized by Clarence Forsyth, and decorated by B. Ostertag. Here are thirty old melodies, many of them in the line of Folk Lore, collected words and music for the first time in one volume. Some of them, like "King William," "London Bridge," "Needle's Eye" and "Old Dan Tucker," are intended to be used in children's games and directions for playing the games are given. The quaintness of the illustrations and decorations, many of them in color, make this altogether a fascinating volume.

"The Jumbles" gives its name to the volume by F. Warne & Co., \$1.25, containing a selection from the nonsense verse of

Edward Lear. "The Owl and the Pussycat," "Calico Pie" and other old favorites are here, and the elders, on whom falls the pleasant duty of reading it to their charges, will have the pleasure of smiling over it more naturally than they can over some other volumes of children's verse.

"Reynard the Fox," pictured by J. J. Mora (D. Estes & Co.), is a book that ought to be popular in these days of animal stories. There are nearly two hundred pages of verse in rhymed couplets giving the medieval poem, Reynard, translated from the German. In full page, or marginal illustrations, animals of all kinds are depicted with humor and grace, and as the child will not be troubled by the allegory lying beneath the surface he is bound to consider it a thoroughly entertaining poem.

Among the books for a child just beginning to read is "Where Was the Little White Dog?" (Dana Estes & Co.), 75 cents. With pen and pencil Margaret Johnson has told a pleasant little story, and her dainty, rebus-like illustrations, inserted in the text, fill out the meaning in those places where the child needs a little help.

"Just a Little Boy," by Alice Ashworth (F. Warne & Co.), is a story for the youngest in large type and small words, wholesome and entertaining.

"The Story of Live Dolls," Josephine Scribner Cates (Bowen-Merrill), tells of the wonderful things the dolls of Cloverville did when they came to life. The large type and clever marginal illustrations make this a delightful book for little girls. For children of the same age there is a new "Prudy" book this year, "Lucy in Fairyland" (Lee & Shepard), and this in itself is enough to say, for all little girls know that there is a touch of magic in the mere mention of the name of Sophie May.

"Old King Cole," edited by J. M. Gibbon (J. M. Dent & Co.), is a volume of fairy stories retold for the benefit of youngest readers. Here are many old favorites, like "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Prosper and Miranda," and "Gulliver"—abridged—while others are less widely known.

"Dream Children" (Bowen-Merrill Co.) is a collection of poems, stories and sketches, relating to children by the great writers of modern times. Elizabeth B. Brownell has made exquisite ideal photographs of all the children depicted in the text, the Barefoot Boy, Dorothy Q., Little Orphant Annie, Rtchter's Little Match Girl, Cosette, Evelyn Hope, Annabel Lee, and many others whom we should like to have all children of today know. The earlier, indeed, they make the acquaintance of these dream children the better.

"Lights of Childhood" by Maud Ballington Booth, is a series of stories suitable for reading aloud on quiet afternoons. They are in line with the same author's Sleepy Time Stories, which have been so well liked (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.35).

From Seven to Ten.—For boys and girls from seven to ten who have begun to appreciate their own ability to read, there are a number of excellent books:

"My Friend Jim," by Martha James (Lee & Shepard, 75 cents), is a wholesome story of the friendship of two little boys, one a city boy, and the other a country boy, the son of the gardener on the estate that he visits.

"The Lonesomest Doll," by Abbie Farwell Brown (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 85 cents) is also the story of two children, this time girls, between whom there develops a strong friendship in spite of the different fashion in which they have been brought up. For one is a little queen and the other is the porter's daughter. The lonesomest doll is the bond of union between the two.

"What Came to Winifred," tells of a sweet little girl, the daughter of an author, whose life in New York does not seem very cheerful until her own winning ways result in the opening of many pleasant things to her. Evelyn Westyn Timlow. (E. P. Dutton & Co., 50 cents).

"The Little Lady, Her Book," by Albert Bigelow Paine, has

all the charm of Mr. Paine's previous books. They are especially appreciated by the youngest reader, and are also well adapted to reading aloud. (H. Altemus & Co.).

"The Magic Key," by Elizabeth S. Tucker, has the quality of mystery that children love, and the illustrations, made by the author herself, add greatly to its charm. The magic key gives to Harry, the young hero, all kinds of wonderful powers which for the time being he greatly enjoys. (Little, Brown & Co., \$1).

"The Green Door," by Margaret Compton (Penn Publishing Co.), is a story of city boys, whose naturalness is bound to make it popular.

"Margot," by Millicent E. Mann (A. C. McClurg & Co., \$1,) is a delightful historical tale of a little Huguenot maid and her adventures in this the New World after her escape from France with her nurse. It will be equally liked by girls and boys.

"A Frigate's Namesake," Alice Balch Abbot (The Century Co., \$1), tells of the devotion to the navy, and the general patriotism of a little girl, who had been named for the frigate Essex.

"Folly in Fairyland," Carolyn Wells (H. Altemus Co.), tells how a little girl called Folly for short, visited the realm of fairyland, and made the acquaintance of Simple Simon and Sleeping Beauty and Cinderella and all the other droll or wonderful beings whom hitherto she had met only in books.

"The Would-Be Goods," by E. Nesbit (Harper's \$1.50), is a thoroughly amusing story of a family of English children, always getting into trouble and receiving consequent punishment, in spite of their good intentions. It is a book to make older persons smile audibly, and it cannot be said that the bad example set by some of these children will necessarily be followed by young readers. For the marplots themselves always admit their misdeeds in a way that shows their own disapproval of themselves.

"Jim's Sweethearts," E. L. Haverfield (T. Nelson Sons), is also an English story with considerable humor. It has more detail than some young Americans care for, but the little hero is so engaging that little girls will delight to read about him.

In "The Boy's Odyssey" (MacMillan Co.), Walter C. Perry has given a version of the great epic that is altogether the best adapted to its purpose among several that have been made for children. It stands the test for simplicity of language, and in other respects it deserves the highest praise.

"Among the Pond People," Clara D. Pierson (E. P. Dutton & Co.), is an admirable nature book. Creeping creatures are made to tell their own story in the most natural way, and they include frogs, eels, muskrats, turtles, minnows, water spiders and other dwellers in or near ponds in whom children are likely to be most interested.

"A Cape Cod Boy," by Sophie Swett (Penn Publishing Co.), is not, as the reader might think the story of a real New England Yankee, but of Manuel, a "little Portergee," as his neighbors call him, who has more sense than the shrewdest of those who know him. Its many touches of humor make "A Cape Cod Boy" altogether delightful, and its characters are all true to human nature.

"The Wreck of the Sea Lion," by W. O. Stoddard (Penn Publishing Co.), is also a tale of the New England coast, and as the wreck is free from tragedy it will commend itself to the elders, as well as to young readers. Mr. Stoddard makes whatever he touches interesting without any straining in the direction of sensationalism.

"Red Eagle," by Edward S. Ellis (Henry T. Coates & Co.), is another of the adventure stories that will not hurt a boy of ten, even though some of its scenes are a trifle exciting. For it is a tale of frontier life and the Indians who appear in it are of no milder manners than their prototypes in real life. But Mr. Ellis understands both his subject and boys too, and it would be like trying to stop the Mississippi in its course to attempt to keep a young boy from liking these stories of the red men.

"In the Days of Audubon," by Hezekiah Butterworth (D. Appleton Co.), is a frontier story that both boys and girls will love. For the great naturalist sought to preserve and not to destroy, and Mr. Butterworth has shown what privations he was willing to undergo in order to secure his wonderful bird pictures. This will give young readers (and older readers, too, will enjoy this book) a clear idea of why our bird saving societies are named [from the great Audubon.

The book here described may safely and profitably be put into the hands of any of the children for whom they are intended. Children themselves have tastes as varied as their elders. Some desire or care to read only the prosaic account of everyday life. Others are constantly looking for the best in imaginative literature, and some, girls as well as boys, will read only stories of adventure. Who shall say which class of books is really the best? The child's love for literature will be increased by letting him follow for a time at least his own special preference. Certain classics, of course, should be prescribed for him, and the watchful parent or guardian knows when to suggest the book that has stood the test of time. In new books, let him have in kind what he craves for, taking care only that the particular book is unobjectionable.

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association is out with a second circular giving full information as to its work. The Women's Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Herman J. Hall, of Chicago, is president, aims to promote the objects for which the association was formed, by securing the co-operation of women who desire that the localities in which they live shall be made clean, healthful and beautiful, and to gain a wide and extending field of influence through affiliation with that great body of earnest workers, The General Federation of Women's Clubs. The auxiliary serves to bring the active club women of the country into closer touch with the outdoor art movement, and through membership secures to them expert advice, and cordial co-operation in the work of village improvement. Membership in the auxiliary includes membership in The American Park and Outdoor Art Association, without further procedure or charge. The dues are \$2 a year. Applications may be sent to the secretary and treasurer, Miss Margrethe Koefoed Christensen, Galt House, Louisville, Ky., and should be accompanied by the first year's dues, \$2. The secretary will return a certificate of membership.

Clubs desiring courses of study in English History, can find a little book of excellent outlines prepared by the former president of the Wisconsin Federation, by applying to Mrs. Charles E. Morris, Berlin, Wis.

PLAYS.

There is frequent call for plays that can be adapted to the use of women's clubs. We take the following list from the organ of the working girls' clubs—"The Club Worker: "

"Cheer up Seraphina," an amusing play for seven female characters.

"A Harvest Night's Dream," a Thanksgiving operetta for one male and seven female characters.

"A Homespun Heroine," a play of colonial times for five male and five female characters.

"Sharps and Flats," a farce for eight female characters.

"Wheel or Woe," a farce for four female characters with chorus.

"Left at the Post," a farce for four male and two female characters.

Price, 15 cents.

For sale by E. C. Johnson, publisher, 24 Gridley block, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE OPEN ARENA.



HAVE read many articles on the color question and I coincide with Mrs. Skinner in thinking the one by Mrs. Irma T. Jones in the CLUB WOMAN for May is the most sensibly written that has appeared." I think it the best, broadest and most logical that I have seen.

Mrs. Jones begins her article with these wise words of Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone. Were they adopted the question would "vanish in thin air."

"The Woman's Club is not a social affair. Women will make a great mistake if they attempt to limit its usefulness by the restrictions and conventionalities of society. Some of the brightest women possessing marvelous possibilities of growth are entirely apart from so-called good society. Social forms have their place, but their hindering limitations should be banished from study clubs as much as from the classes of a public school."

I venture also to copy a few words of Mrs. Jones.

"That far-seeing woman of magnetic personality (Mrs. Stone), lived to behold grand results from her labors in behalf of her sex. But to the last her great truth-loving-soul was grieved by the pettiness which would bar any earnest seeker from an opportunity to enrich her life with the graces of true culture."

Mrs. Stone's ideal for the woman's club was an open door to the truth, a door never to be closed against any one anxious to improve. In her thought, life was far too precious to be wasted in mere pleasuring. Beside the noble catholicity of such a mind, how shrinks that spirit which would withhold the cup of opportunity from thirsty lips because they do not belong to "our set" or "our color."

Since the position of white women in the General Federation and elsewhere, is assured, and cannot be compromised by the admission of colored women, our only question would seem to be, Can we be helpful to them?

We should not lose sight of the fact that to qualify herself for club membership, a colored woman must overcome obstacles which do not lie in the path of a white woman; also that the surmounting of obstacles is a factor in character building. In what lies the essence of character? Is it in the physical organism, in the color of the skin, or in the spirit, in the soul which animates the whole being?

It has been suggested that colored women should remain content in a Federation of their own. Is it not manifest and inevitable that for generations to come, even in most favorable conditions, no Federation of colored clubs will be able to approach the present educational value of our Federation?

If colored women are not now fitted to add to the working power of the General Federation, should not our effort be to aid them in becoming so instead of to exclude them from what they regard a desirable opportunity?

We hear much of the survival of the fittest. The fittest will survive. Our care should be to fit the largest number to survive!

Let us not take counsel of our fears as to what may or may not be expedient—knowing that "God will see to it that what is right shall be expedient."

To know beyond a doubt what is right, we have the one simple supreme, sublime test, always and everywhere applicable—the Golden Rule. That this immeasurably important, ethical question may be decided wisely on the high plane of principle, with no suggestion of pride, passion or prejudice, is the devout desire of

SUSAN LOOK AVERY.

Louisville, Ky.

WHAT REORGANIZATION MEANS.

If reorganization of state lines should prevail the General Federation would consist solely of state and territorial federations of women's clubs, national societies and kindred organizations. The individual clubs now belonging to the General Federation would in future hold their membership and pay their dues only through the federation of their state.

Each state and territorial Federation would include all the federated clubs in the state. All its clubs would be equally interested and equally represented in the General Federation, and all would contribute equally to its support. This would broaden the influence of the General Federation and would quicken the interest and loyalty of many hundreds of clubs which do not care for direct membership in the larger organization.

Each state and territorial federation would be free to elect its biennial delegates in the manner most satisfactory to a majority of its clubs, and the number of delegates is not necessarily decreased by this plan of reorganization.

Each state and territorial federation would make its own membership rules, subject only to the provision that no political or sectarian test should be required for membership. This would remove entirely from the General Federation the consideration of the color question, and leave its adjustment in each state to the state Federation.

The annual income of the General Federation would be derived from an annual per capita fee of 4 cents, levied uniformly upon all the clubs instead of an annual per capita fee of 10 cents, levied as now, upon one quarter of all the clubs.

The biennial representation would be as large as at present and would be in exact proportion to the club membership in each state and to the financial support received from each state, a condition very far from being realized at present.

On all these lines the proposed reorganization would inure to the best interests of the General Federation. It would simplify the organization and at the same time provide for its indefinite expansion, for the constant growth of the state Federations would mean the equal growth of the General Federation. It would bring about a proportional representation based upon the total club membership and giving a truly national character to the convention. It would provide an adequate income for the General Federation and yet materially reduce the present per capita fee. It would bind General and State Federation together in an organization that would give added dignity to both, and would knit all the clubs of the country together in a closer bond of loyalty to the General Federation. This would mean an added impetus to the work of the General Federation and an increase of its efficiency.

But above and beyond all these considerations is the fact that no other plan has been suggested that can avert from the General Federation the disintegration that will result from the continued discussion of antagonistic views held by different sections upon the national problem of the race question.

HELEN A. WHITTIER,

Chairman of Massachusetts Committee on Reorganization.

THE COLOR QUESTION.

In the face of a concerted, earnest movement to elevate the Negroes and thus gradually solve the race problem, to refuse to recognize those who have climbed to the cultured level is to be guilty, not only of opposing progress, but of hampering those whose lives are devoted to freeing our citizens from one of its most grievous burdens. Why should a man be discourteously treated because his face happens to be black? Why not treat him as an individual, and if he attains a high level give him due recognition, just as we admire the attainments of a cultivated Italian, while guarding

our citizens from the oftentimes dangerous Neapolitan? Surely, no race may conscientiously cast the first stone. Every nation has its dregs. Again, every race or nation has its distinctive merits and every one who is free from prejudice knows that Negroes possess their peculiar virtues, by which, in the divine economy, they are qualified for recognition among all nations. The Anglo-Saxon thinks it his mission to civilize the "inferior" races. Sometime he will learn that the higher law is "Live and let live."

"If white be all the colors combined,
And black their absence be,
Then aren't the whites the colored folks?
The blacks from color free?"

CLARA S. CARTER,
Woburn, Mass.

I enjoy reading in the CLUB WOMAN especially along the lines that show extension of organization among women.

I hope that the struggle to limit the membership of the General Federation may continue just so long as both sides can furnish good reasons for the existence of both forms of representations, direct and indirect. The agitation is productive of grand results and until some pathological conditions shall begin to develop, both forms under the same roof, is to my mind a great step in advance. Neither alone already exists. It takes both to make a Congress of the United States, but in separate houses. It takes direct club representation and indirect club representations through state Federation) under one roof to make a grand biennial. It stimulates more women to organization than either form of meeting alone nationally.

FRANCES DICKINSON, M. D.

Chicago.

CLUB STUDY DEPARTMENT. QUESTIONS FOR THE STUDY OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

By Maud Elma Kingsley, East Machias, Me.

1. Discuss the condition of letters in America when Irving began his career. Contrast the literary activity of Boston with that of New York during this era.
2. Before Irving, who was the only American who could be said to have made literature a profession?
3. State the circumstances connected with the naming of Washington Irving. Describe his early home life. Discuss his preparation for a literary career.
4. Identify the following significant dates in Irving's career: 1783, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1814, 1818, 1825, 1829, 1842. Describe and criticise his first literary productions.
5. Describe the New York of Irving's day and trace the influence of his surroundings through his work. How does Irving like best to characterize New York?
6. What association have "The Nine Worthies" and "The Lads of Kilkenny" with Irving?
7. Quote, explain and justify Thackeray's characterization of Irving?
8. Classify the works of Irving. Enumerate the excellences of his style. In what respect is it absolutely unrivalled?
9. Who seems to have been Irving's literary model? To whom did Scott compare Irving? In which class of work does he seem to have a distinct style of his own?
10. What unique place does Irving occupy in respect to two literary eras? What date marks the change for the better in his literary fortunes? What well-known poem states that change and gives the date?
11. What was Irving's first great service to the life and literature of his era?

12. To what extent do Lowell and Irving occupy similar positions in literature?

13. "It was characteristic of nearly all the work of Irving's pen that it reflected truthfully some phase of his life." Justify this statement.

14. Characterize the "History of New York." Quote the opinion of Irving's contemporaries concerning it. What effect did it have upon the old Dutch families of New York?

15. What was its original design? How was it advertised?

16. State the relation of the "History of New York" to the author's other work. What literary type did it create?

17. Which is Irving's most elaborate work? Comment on its value from a literary point of view.

18. Which of the author's works placed his reputation upon a permanent basis? Enumerate its excellencies.

19. From the introduction to the "Sketch Book" what does the reader learn as to the author's disposition and character? What insight into his character does the whole text give?

20. What is the scope of the "Sketch Book"? Which are the most famous of its sketches? Why?

21. What well-known episode is the germ of "The Broken Heart"? Discuss the sketch "Rural Funerals." What proof of the author's facility of style does the latter furnish?

22. In which of his sketches did Irving practically found a new school of literature? What quality now so common in American literature did he introduce?

23. Trace the genesis of the Rip Van Winkle legend.

24. Divide the papers in the "Sketch Book" into those on American and those on English subjects. Of the latter which was the favorite in England?

25. Compare the author's account of himself in the "Sketch Book" with the first number of the "Spectator." Compare Irving's account of Westminster Abbey with that of Addison.

26. Which of Irving's works is practically a continuation of the "Sketch Book"?

27. Describe the dream in "The Art of Book Making." Tell the story of "The Royal Poet."

28. Give character sketches of Rip Van Winkle and Ichabod Crane. In what respects does Joseph Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle differ from the original? What is its obvious moral?

29. Compare the ordinary short story with one of Irving's sketches.

30. Comment on the relation between Scott and Irving. Of what use was Scott to Irving in his literary career? What connection is Irving said to have had with "Ivanhoe"?

31. With what two artists did Irving have a close friendship? Quote the verses which he wrote for the painting, "A Dull Lecture."

32. Characterize "Tales of a Traveler." Into how many parts is it divided? Trace the history of "The Lady With the Black Collar."

33. Tell the story of the romance in Irving's life. To what extent did it decide his destiny?

34. Mention the works resulting from the author's sojourn in Spain. From his travels beyond the Mississippi.

35. Describe his reception when he returned to America in 1832.

36. Describe Sunnyside. Which of the author's works bears as its title the original name of this dwelling?

37. Give a pen picture of Irving. Describe his life at Sunnyside.

38. Who is the chief biographer of Irving? Mention some familiar poems written in Irving's honor.

39. What is the plan of the "History of Columbus"? What are its merits from a literary point of view as an historical work?

40. Criticise the humor of "Bracebridge Hall." "The hero of Bracebridge Hall is own cousin to ———." Fill in the blank.

41. Quote and locate the passage in which the expression "almighty dollar" is first used.
42. What is the scope of "Astoria?" Reason for its name. Which of the author's literary characteristics is most prominent in it? What other work of his belongs to the same class?
43. Which two of Irving's works are called by critics "highly picturesque?"
44. Point out the four most striking chapters in the "Alhambra," in "Crayon Miscellany," in "Wolfert's Roost."
45. The "Alhambra" professes to be derived from what source?
46. Who were the editors of "Salmagundi." Give the whole title. Give an account of its career and state its literary value.
47. What work contemplated by Irving did he abandon in favor of a contemporary writer?
48. To what extent is it true that Irving was not a typical American writer.
49. Comment on the style and execution of Irving's biographies.
50. Describe the spot in which Irving is buried, quoting your description from one of his works. Describe the circumstances attending his death and burial.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

Viola Price Franklin.

THE Twentieth Century Club, Wichita, Kan., has the following program for 1901-1902, in the Art Department, leader, Mrs. O. A. Keach.

ROMAN ART.

From the Golden Milestone. A Group of Old Churches. Raphael in Rome.

Historical Paper—Painting in the Vatican and Villa Farnesia. Salvator Rosa. Francesca and Paola.

Modern Italy, Art Collections of Rome. Beatrice di Cenci. A Roman Mosaic.

VENETIAN ART.

Historical Paper—Two Paduan Masters. The Bellini. St. Mark's Cathedral.

The Doges Palace. Giorgione. The Venetian Ghetto. Sebastian del Piombo.

Four Plague Churches. Sansovini and Conova. Titian. The Grand Canal.

The Friars' Churches. Tintoretto. Venetian Highways. Paul Veronese.

FERRARESE ART.

Historical Paper—Legends and Traditions. Correggio. Literary Masters.

MILANESE ART.

Historical Paper—Luini. The Cathedral. Certosa di Pavia.

BOLOGNESE ART.

Historical Paper—The Carracci. Three Decadent Masters. Review Address—A Lecture Reading by Mrs. Helen Weil. (A special feature of the Art Department).

In Literature Department—Leader, Miss Meddie Ovington Hamilton. They have the following program on The Classic and Romantic Drama.

Leader's Half Hour—Classical and Romantic Drama. The Tempest—The Story Reviewed. Study of Suggestive Points in Syllabus. Discussion of Prospero. Discussion of Enchantment.

Leader's Half Hour—Classical and Romantic Drama, Contrasted and Illustrated. The Tempest. Study of Suggestive Points in Syllabus. Discussion of Miranda and Ferdinand, of

Ariel and Caliban, of Shakespeare's Treatment of Love at First Sight.

Leader's Half Hour—The Supernatural; An Element in Shakespeare's Moral System. The Tempest—Discussion of Shakespeare's Ideas of Providence, of the High Art of the Drama. What Impressed You Most In the Study of The Tempest?

Leader's Half Hour—The Outer and the Inner Life. Henry the Eighth—The Story Reviewed. Study of Suggestive Points in Syllabus. Discussion of Masques, of Historical Setting.

Leader's Half Hour—Studies in Villiany. Henry the Eighth. Study of Suggestive Points in Syllabus. Discussion of Katherine and Henry, of Wolsey and Minor Characters.

Readings from Shakespeare, by the Hon. Otto Eckstein, with Shakespearian Music.

Leader's Half Hour—Shakespearian Plots. Discussion of The Historical Drama. Henry the Eighth, the Great Features of This Drama. General Discussion—Benefit of the Study of Henry the Eighth. Literary Question Box.

An Evening of Poetry and Song, by Mr. Thomas E. Dewey. (Special Feature of the Literary Department).

This club also has a Domestic Science Department under the guidance of Mrs. H. B. Campbell and Miss Harriet Vandivert.

The above excellent program has many commendable features. The course in art is well classified, comprehensive and varied. The leader has spent several years in studying this art on "its native heath" and brings great inspiration to her appreciative audience. Each study is well illustrated, and the ladies obtain a deep and lasting impression of the characteristics of the artist, together with an intelligent appreciation of his paintings. However, from our standpoint it would bring better results to make the great masters stand out a little more prominently. For instance, Titian calls for, at least, one entire afternoon.

The literature department is also extremely happy in having for its "guide, philosopher and friend" a lady who won the high encomium from the famous Shakespearian scholar, Dr. R. G. Moulton, of being among the first three in his very large class in The Drama at the University of Chicago. Her programs are made most interesting, not only by the delightful personality of the leader, but also on account of her wide study and scholarly attainments. The special features will prove red letter days in the club's history. Mr. Dewey, by his exquisite taste and artistic writing, has won the title, "The Hamilton Wright Mabie of the Middle West." The president of this club, Mrs. R. P. Murdock, deserves great credit for the uplift she is giving to the ladies. She exemplifies to the uttermost the club motto, "Kindliness and Helpfulness." Mrs. Lora Rockwell Priddy, chairman of the program committee of the G. F. W. C., is an esteemed friend of Mrs. Murdock's. These two women will be well remembered by what they have done for the intellectual, moral and social development of the clubs in Wichita.

The University Literature Club of Martinsville, Ind., is following an university extension course planned by the University of Chicago.

C. E. Tilden, professor of English literature, De Pauw University, recently read a paper on "Fifteenth Century Literature" before The Century Club of Indianapolis.

Since our late President honored club women and furthered their plans, what better memorial could they make to his memory than to honor his beloved wife by making her a life member of the Woman's Guild of the American University? Lucy Webb Hayes's portrait in the White House is a beautiful tribute to a worthy woman. Why not make one as beautiful and as fitting for the long suffering and patient "First Lady of the Land," who inspired such

adoration in so noble a man? Those who looked into the "kindly blue eye" of President McKinley as he greeted the club women at the Omaha Exposition, may well be the first to start this love offering. No other President so honored college men and women as did President McKinley, and no more appropriate memorial could be made to his memory, by the womanhood of America, than thus to honor the devoted wife so greatly bereft.

OPEN PARLIAMENT.

MRS. EMMA A. FOX.

[Questions for this department should be sent to 21 Bagley avenue, Detroit, Mich.]



OW many times may a motion be laid upon the table?

As many times as a majority vote can be secured to that effect. There is no parliamentary rule to the contrary.

Can a member be called active who does not live in the place and attends no meetings and only prepares one paper during the year?

A member would be classed as active providing she complied with the conditions prescribed in the by-laws defining active membership. Her place of residence, attendance at meetings and the degree of her activity might or might not be included in those conditions.

What shall be done with a member of our club who is absent from the city for two years without paying dues and who now desires to be reinstated. Our constitution says: "A member failing to pay dues for three months shall be dropped." Now, shall she be re-elected and pay another initiation fee, or shall she pay back dues, or since our clubs are partly social shall she be excused from paying anything.

According to your constitution her name should have been dropped from the roll at the end of three months and her connection with the club thus severed. She should now gain entrance in the same way as a person who had never been a member would. For future cases of this kind you could adopt a rule something like the following: Former members may be reinstated by vote of the club upon payment of all unpaid dues to time of readmission.

At an election of officers where the constitution provides for only one vice-president, can the president with the consent of the house name a second vice-president, i. e., the one who secured the second place in the number of ballots cast?

No. An office cannot be created in that way.

(a) Is it right for a retiring president to leave several committees?

(b) Should the new president be obliged to retain them in office?

(a) The term of office of standing committee usually terminates with that of the president. If special committees are serving when the term of office of the president expires their work is not necessarily interrupted thereby.

(b) They would naturally be retained in office until their report was presented unless they voluntarily resigned.

Has the president of a society the right to set aside the work of a committee, substituting her own wishes, merely saying, "By virtue of my office?"

The president has no such right or power. If she is a member of the committee she has the same rights that any other member has, but none "by virtue of her office."

Can the president give the chair to the vice-president in order to give her views on a question?

Yes.

Is it proper for the president and other officers to offer resolutions and take active part in discussions?

It is proper for all officers except the president to offer resolutions and take part in discussions, providing they are members of the assembly, and they generally are.

The president may also have these privileges, but must relinquish the chair, calling a vice-president to preside temporarily.

Are the rulings of the president inserted in the secretary's report?

Strict accuracy requires that all parliamentary rulings be entered. They are then valuable as precedents. A common custom, however, except in legal assemblies, is to omit entirely any record of points of order raised.

What is the distinction between by-laws, rules of order and standing rules? As I understand them, previous notice must be given to amend by-laws but not to amend standing rules. Is that right?

By-laws, standing rules and rules of order are equally binding on an assembly. All may be amended or repealed without previous notice and by majority vote, unless the incorporating statute or the constitution of the organization places other restrictions on the society. The manner of amending is different in different organizations, and for incorporated societies differ according to the provisions of the incorporating statutes. The statutes differ in the several states and there are often two or more statutes in one state under which organizations of a similar character may become incorporated, the provisions of which differ. A society that is not incorporated is at liberty to make such rules as to the manner of amending by-laws and rules of order as it chooses. All rules of order may as well be included in the by-laws unless it is considered desirable to have certain rules which may be more easily amended than the by-laws. To the extent that a society can anticipate its needs, by-laws and rules of order are adopted at the time of organization or soon after. From time to time the necessity of further rules is manifest and perhaps such are adopted without the formality of amending rules previously adopted by adding the new ones. These are in force until rescinded and are often spoken of as standing rules. For convenience, such rules should occasionally be collated, properly classified and united with the by-laws or rules of order.

"Deborah" is a tale of the days of Judas Maccabeus by James M. Ludlow, who is best known by his previous novel, "The Captain of the Janizaries." It is a vivid story, well told, pure in tone and uplifting in thought. Deborah is one of the most beautiful characters of present day fiction, and makes one wonder why more authors do not go to the Bible for their heroines. It is characterized by a masterly historic imagination coupled with a refreshing up-to-dateness that keeps the story moving brilliantly and triumphantly through its 406 pages. It is a book to be read and kept. New York. Fleming H. Revell Company. Price, \$1.50.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.



At the national executive board meeting of October 11, 1901, the following resolutions were adopted and having been signed according to the requirements of the constitution, have become laws.

1. Members resigning from organized states and remaining residents of said states cannot become members-at-large in the National Society.

2. Miss Grace Hall of Harrisburg, Pa., is appointed honorary vice-president in the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, in honor of her mother, the late Mrs. Louis W. Hall, who was first vice-president of the National Society and president for the state of Pennsylvania.

3. There shall be eighteen honorary vice-presidents in the National Society in honor of the eighteen states in the Union at the close of the war of 1812. These officers shall be for life. Vacancies shall be filled by election in the executive board.

There were forty-two honorary vice-presidents in the General Society which was changed by the new charter into the National Society in the spring of 1901. The new appointments will be announced as made.

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,
President National.

Missouri became an organized state by the appointment of Mrs. Western Bascom as president from Oct. 25, 1901, to October 25, 1905. The state name is National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 State of Missouri.

The others offices are: Mrs. Wallace Delafield, first vice-president; Mrs. Alfonso de Figueiredo, recording secretary; Mrs. Henry Stanley, treasurer; Mrs. Theodore Shelton, registrar; Mrs. A. W. Southward, historian; Mrs. James J. O'Fallon, Mrs. Elizabeth Gentry Skinner, directors.

The Georgia Society of U. S. D. 1812 was organized at Atlanta, Ga., on May 11, 1901, and held its first regular meeting on July 13 following. The list of officers is as follows: President, Miss Virginia Arnold, of Atlanta; first vice-president, Miss Junia McKinley, of Atlanta; second vice-president, Mrs. E. P. Dismukes, of Columbus; recording secretary, Miss Nina Harnady, of Atlanta; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Samuel Prioleau, of Atlanta; treasurer, Mrs. John M. Graham, of Atlanta; registrar, Miss Annie Harnady, of Atlanta; historian, Mrs. Layd B. Parks, of Atlanta; librarian, Mrs. Preston H. Miller, of Atlanta; auditor, Miss Daisy Arnold, of Atlanta.

HISTORIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY.

Time passes so quickly that we in active work, can hardly realize another year has gone by since our last annual meeting.

A year of strong, steady and sure growth, in work as well as membership, has brought us to our fifth birthday. Our last annual meeting, October 19, 1900, was held at Delmonico's. Four years ago on that day the New York State Society was organized by Mrs. Wm. Gerry Slade, with twenty-eight members, on which date every year our annual election takes place. After a social luncheon the members assembled for the meeting, at which reports of each officer were given.

After the reports the president gave her annual address, and in loving terms thanked all who had worked with her during the last four years, and spoke of the feeling of love and unity that had always pervaded the entire society.

The elections then took place, after which business was discussed for the ensuing year with an earnestness which gave evidence of the interest all felt in the work they had before them.

The first entertainment of the season given for our patriotic fund was on October 23, when a progressive euchre was held in the large red room at Delmonico's.

Such a brilliant display of lovely gowns and millinery could not prove otherwise than a success, which the chairman, Mrs. Malcolm McLean, and her committee certainly deserved.

On November 2 our president entertained the society with a delightfully informal social at her home, where with just pride she welcomes her "Daughters" every year.

I am afraid were I to try to describe all the glories of our Honor Day, which took place at Delmonico's on December 19, and for which so much is due the chairman of that occasion, Mrs. Edward Addison Greely, I would have no space for anything else in this limited report. Following a reception held by the president and officers a luncheon was enjoyed by over 350 people. The numerous tables were prettily and appropriately decorated with holly and lighted by pink shaded lamps.

Our president, Mrs. Wm. Gerry Slade, presided at a long table, where were seated many guests of honor, representing army, church and state, among whom were Governor Frank Prince, of New Mexico; the Rev. George R. Vanderwater, of Columbia University; General James Grant Wilson and Dr. Wm. Tod Hel-muth. Mrs. Greely read regrets and telegrams from many prominent persons among which was a cablegram from London from Mrs. Jennie June Croly, the society's honored guest last year.

Benjamin D. Silliman, at that time the eldest living graduate of Yale College but since deceased, being 95 years of age, and whose active brain still retained some memories connected with the war of 1812, also sent a letter of regret.

There were so many bright and interesting speeches it would hardly do to mention any one unless I had time for all.

At the close of the President's address of welcome she announced the many clubs present represented by their presidents, who responded with short greetings; and the excellent talent who assisted on that occasion all succeeded in making the day a memorable one.

Our next general meeting, held at Delmonico's February 19, was the occasion of an entertainment by Mr. W. B. Millar, international secretary of the army and navy branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he gave an exhibition of stereopticon views and an address on army and navy work. Among the many interesting pictures were several from the war of 1812.

The officers and trustees of post parliament, with Miss Anne Rhodes, president, were our special guests at the luncheon that preceded the entertainment. There was a large attendance of members and much interest felt, as the society intends furnishing a memorial room in the new naval building in Brooklyn, and for this purpose a bazaar was held at the Hotel Majestic on March 20, 21 and 22.

With the greatest enthusiasm Mrs. Jacob Hess, as chairman, and her committee set to work and I am sure none of those who attended will forget the little afternoon teas, combining work and pleasure, given by our chairman at her home every Tuesday prior to the opening of the bazaar and which did so much towards making it attractive. But, alas, the 20th of March was ushered in with a storm that continued for nearly two days and it was, indeed, as our chairman, Mrs. Hess said, that even that did not dampen her spirits nor those in charge of the numerous and pretty booths, and although there were a number of articles that were not disposed of, on the third day with the sunshine our bazaar came to a brilliant and more successful closing than we expected. A card party was then arranged, as being the best means of raising more funds, and disposing of the articles left over.

Our chairman started in with hopes of great success but on account of illness in her family was obliged to resign, and our ever ready and faithful worker, Mrs. Malcolm McLean, filled her place, and the result was on April 19 a successful euchre.

Tickets were sold at \$1 each and the spacious room at Delmonico's held a very large and contented company, as each and every one received a prize ranging in value according to the number of games won.

May 28 was the day set for unveiling our tablet at West Point. The day itself was dark and threatening, but I know everyone present on that occasion will agree with me in saying, with that one exception, there was nothing wanting to make the day a perfect one, which we owe to the excellent management of the chairman, Mrs. John T. Van Sickle.

Despite the threatening weather a large number met at the foot of West Forty-second street and took special car, accompanied by General and Mrs. Brooke and Dr. Stevens.

On the arrival of the train stages were in waiting to take the party to the Post Chapel. After an opening prayer by the chaplain our president, Mrs. Slade, made the address of presentation, and Colonel Albert Mills, superintendent of the military academy, accepted the tablet in behalf of the government.

There were addresses by several of the guests, among whom were Brigadier General Clous, Major General J. R. Brooke and Mrs. Brooke, Colonel and Mrs. Mills, General and Mrs. Merritt, General and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, General Sickles and Dr. Stevens.

Mrs. Wm. Sickle then unveiled the memorial, which is of black polished marble, with incised block letters in gold, with the inscription:

"In honor of the soldiers and sailors, who fought and died in the war against Great Britain, 1812-1815. Erected by National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, New York State."

A luncheon was then enjoyed by all present after which they were shown through the various buildings. The party then boarded the special car and so ended a thoroughly delightful day.

On June 18, occurred the last state meeting of the season. Through the kind invitation of Mrs. Howard Nesmith a "Lawn Fete" was held at her home, in Astoria, Long Island, where all sorts of outdoor amusements were provided and a lovely rose garden abounding in full blown roses added to the charm.

Everything was done by both Mr. and Mrs. Nesmith to make the day a most enjoyable one and well they succeeded to the delightful pleasure of all present. On leaving, each lady was presented with a souvenir of a beautiful bunch of roses—a sweet remembrance of a most charming day.

In June the society presented Mr. Garnier, manager at Delmonico's, with a handsome umbrella, in appreciation of the kindness and favor he has always shown our comparatively small society.

On August 21 our president was the guest of honor at the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of General James Miller, the hero of Lundis Lane at Temple, N. H. Our society having contributed the cap on the shaft, and across it, cut out in large size letters, are the words, "United States Daughters of 1812, New York State."

In the absence of Mrs. Slade on the sad death of our country's beloved President, William McKinley, Mrs. Allen Nye sent on behalf of the society a magnificent floral design, representing the insignia of the society, the star and anchor tied with wide ribbons of blue and grey. Across the top was the bar with the words New York state.

Mrs. Nye also sent a letter to Mrs. McKinley expressing the grief and sympathy of the New York state society. And now to complete my brief history of a year a mention is due our luncheons, which have added so much to the success and pleasure of our general meetings, and which we owe to the untiring and faithful

work of the chairman, Mrs. Allen T. Nye, and the sociability that has prevailed at all our entertainments, and is largely due to the efforts of Mrs. W. Gillen, chairman of social work.

SOPHIE E. PUIG, Historian.

The annual meeting of the National Society will be held January 8, 9, 10 and 11, at Hotel Empire, New York city. At the morning session, Wednesday, January 8, none but officers will be admitted, the business being reports and general business, with election of second and third vice-presidents. National elections will be announced at 12.15 if ready and there will follow a reception by the executive board. Luncheon will be served at the Hotel Empire for 75 cents per plate.

Rules have been made by which no reports or remarks will be allowed to occupy over five minutes, and no one but the mover may speak over five minutes or twice to the same motion. The mover may have three minutes each for opening and closing.

Wednesday afternoon there will be a meeting of the National Society to which all members will be admitted. The program includes reports of national officers, address of the Founder General and Historian National, fifteen minutes' service in memoriam, to be followed by a discussion of the three following topics:

1. Regarding proposed home in Washington, D. C., 30 minutes.
2. Concerning membership certificates, 30 minutes' debate.
3. Historical and patriotic work.

Thursday, January 9, includes a meeting of executive board, at the call of the president, forenoon; reports of committees; general business of the board; and for Thursday evening a theater party has been arranged.

The program for Friday is as follows: Morning, visit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Lenox Library if there is time. Chairman for the day, Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley, 20 West Thirty-Second street. Three to 6 P. M., afternoon tea, by the national president, at her home 332 West Eighty-seventh street, to members and their friends, state and national.

Saturday there will be an honor day luncheon of this society for the state of New York, at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, at 1 P. M. This year it will be given in honor of the visiting officers of the national and visiting state societies, the officers of the Women's Auxiliary of the Army and Navy Branch of the Y. M. C. A., and the president of the Society of American Women in London. Should any member desire admission for friends, a ticket for three can be obtained for \$5. Single tickets, \$2. State chairman of honor day luncheon at Delmonico's, Mrs. George A. Ludin, 118 West Seventy-sixth street.

Hotel Empire will be headquarters of the society, and special low rates have been obtained.

The New York State Society luncheons will be held at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, at 1 P. M., December 19, 1901, February 19, April 19, 1902. These are regular state meetings, with discussions on subjects of interest which will be announced later. January 11, "honor day," will be in honor of the four officers of the Women's Auxiliary of the International Committee (Mrs. Edwin McAlpin, Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Helen Miller Gould and Miss Letitia Craig O'Neill), the president of the Society of American Woman in London (Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffen), and the visiting officers of the state societies of the United States Daughters of 1812. Invitations will be issued to presidents of other patriotic societies. Members of any other society can purchase tickets, if so desiring, and will be cordially welcomed.

January 28, 8:15 P. M., in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, a lecture will be given under the auspices of this society (for the benefit of the Naval Home in Brooklyn) by Lieutenant R. B. Hobson, who has kindly presented his services for this purpose. There will be an interesting program and many prominent people present. Single tickets, \$1. Seats not reserved. Boxes, \$10. Single seats in boxes, \$2.

Information, tickets and boxes may be obtained from Mrs. J. Alexander Striker, chairman, 229 West Fifty-first street, or any member of the Society.

MRS. GEO. B. WALLIS, Cor. Sec.

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE, President.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President, Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, 513 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:
MRS. DIMIES T. S. DENISON,
157 West 103rd Street, New York, N. Y.SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:
MISS MARGARET J. EVANS,
Northfield, Minnesota.RECORDING SECRETARY:
MRS. EMMA A. FOX,
21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:
MRS. GEORGE W. KENDRICK,
3507 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.TREASURER:
MRS. EMMA M. VAN VECHTEN,
1110 Second Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.AUDITOR:
MRS. GEORGE H. NOYES,
204 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL FEDERATION NEWS.



THE Woman's Club of Phoenixville, Pa., president, Mrs. John A. Vanderslice; the Lawrenceville New Century Club, of Pittsburg, Pa., president, Miss H. E. Cory; the Twentieth Century Club, of LaCrosse, Wis., president, Mrs. R. A. Scott; and the Bisbee Women's Club, of Bisbee, Arizona, president, Dr. Evangeline Cavon, have been admitted to the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The Springfield Woman's Club, Springfield, Ohio, president, Miss Susan C. Ballard, 161 East High street, Springfield, Ohio, and The Wednesday Club, San Diego, Cal., president, Mrs. P. Morse, 2088 E street, San Diego, Cal., and the Oberlin Sorosis, of Oberlin, Ohio, have also been admitted.

MINNIE M. KENDRICK,
Corresponding Secretary, G. F. W. C.

We are in receipt of the following letter from one of our subscribers which we have referred to Mrs. Kendrick for a reply. Readers of the CLUB WOMAN will be interested in it.

SHANGHAI, China.

38 Range Road, October 11, 1901.

My Dear Miss Winslow:

After an informal "social" at the residence of our new president, Mrs. Robert Lewis, we begun our season's work the following Monday, November 4th.

The American Woman's Literary Society of Shanghai, organized in 1898, has instructed me to ascertain the expense of joining the "General Federation of Women's Clubs," the method of application, and, if accepted, our duties toward the Federation. Full particulars desired.

Our Society is limited to Americans, our meetings are fortnightly, from 2 o'clock to 4.30; the first ten minutes are devoted to Current Topics; business follows, the subject for the afternoon is presented by the lady appointed several months before and a discussion follows. The membership is about fifty.

The subject for the year is, "The Proper Study of Womanhood is Women," subdivided,—Woman in History, Journalism, Philanthropy, Education, Music, Fiction, Business, Artists (Sculpture), Explorers, Poetry, Queens and Home. As interesting women often visit Shanghai, we keep some afternoon free that we may reap the benefits of their attainments. Some afternoons are "open" to ladies of other nationality; but thus far we have considered it best to confine the membership to Americans.

We feel that our meetings are both profitable as well as enjoyable.

Cordially yours,

MARIETTA MELVIN.

We are sometimes requested to print the full list of state and club presidents of the G. F. W. C. in the CLUB WOMAN. Considering that such a list would nearly fill a single number, and that we are always crowded for space with legitimate news, it is not feasible to comply with this request, especially as the full list may be obtained for 10 cents from Mrs. Kendrick, whose address is given above.

Just as we are going to press come tidings of the death of Mrs. Croly, Jennie June, "the mother of clubs," and pioneer of women's later accomplishment. She was a good woman, beloved of her sex the world over. God rest hersoul in peace.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

DON'TS FOR STATE EDITORS.

DON'T roll your manuscripts; always fold them flat.

Don't use abbreviations, even of the most common words. Compositors are not calculating machines.

Don't send newspaper clippings. A fresh report is good enough for us.

Don't pin scraps of paper and reports together. Try to have your paper of uniform size, and use mucilage for clippings.

Don't complain if your reports are cut. It is sometimes difficult to crowd fourteen pages of "copy" into ten of space.

Don't send reports after the magazine has gone to press and then wonder why they are not used.

Don't forget that state reports should be in our hands by the 15th of the month, and that they positively must reach us by the 20th to secure a place in the next number.

And don't forget to keep us posted on all actual accomplishment.

COLORADO.

AT the last annual convention of the C. F. W. C., Mrs. Sarah Platt-Decker submitted the following, which was promptly adopted by the Colorado Federation:

The Louisiana Purchase Celebration committee of the Colorado Federation of Woman's Clubs begs leave to submit the following suggestion for a permanent memorial of this event:

One hundred fifty thousand dollars shall be raised by Federation clubs and individual subscriptions among the members of the General Federation, \$100,000 to be devoted to the building of a club house of the exposition, and \$50,000 be reserved for the permanent maintenance of the same. The structure shall be used for a woman's building, if desired, during the exposition. At the expiration of the same, the club house, or federation building, shall become the headquarters of the General Federations of Woman's Clubs.

It has long been evident to practical club workers that such headquarters are a necessity for the proper continuance of the Federation and for the life of its works. At present the only opportunity of comparison of methods, of consideration of work or ideals, is afforded at the Biennial convention—three days once in two years. There is no permanent collection of year books, no dissemination of most valuable literature and no systematic and regular information except through the meagre reports in club journals and the daily press. City improvement work, traveling libraries and lists of books suitable therefor, traveling art collections, all kinds of philanthropic work, summer and vacation schools, domestic science associations; all these and many other avenues of club work, are now only known and recorded in a most desultory fashion, and the great desire and need of the club world is to obtain literature and data which will facilitate intelligent work and study.

The location of this Federation building would be central from all sections. The board and council meetings could be held here, and would become, what should be above all things encouraged, business sessions instead of semi-social affairs, which are so often

detrimental to accomplishment of work. In time other federations and associations might desire to rent portions of this building for headquarters also, thus helping to sustain the income, and much advancing their respective objects and aims. One can not realize, unless experienced, how many inquiries are made regarding lines of work even though one is not especially informed, as, for instance, one member of this committee has written during the past month, five letters concerning Consumers' League, two for National Congress of Mothers, four concerning Department clubs, one Household Economic Association, and many others with regard to different club affairs and interests. A department or headquarters for these varied activities which so much concern the women of our time, would in the judgment of this committee, give greater impetus to progress for both men and women, than any other of the proposed memorials.

We also recommend that there be a Woman's Board of Managers, in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

MISSISSIPPI.

NOT four years ago the club women of Mississippi joined the march of progress by forming a Federation.

The Twentieth Century Club of Kosciusko was brave enough to send out invitations to other clubs to meet with them and organize a state Federation. A few equally as earnest and enthusiastic women responded to the call, and a nucleus was formed for the Federation of the Women's Clubs of Mississippi.

Three delightful meetings have been held since then. In these meetings as in those of the individual clubs the literary and social features were most prominent.

We are hoping at the next meeting of our Federation to get our clubs more united along lines of practical work. It has been hard to get our clubs to take up any altruistic work because the members belong to other purely charitable organizations. Two years ago at the request of our president, Mrs. H. G. Weems of Meridian, the Twentieth Century Club of Kosciusko, sent out the first free traveling library in our state. This has been followed by three other sets.

The Twentieth Century Club of Vicksburg, the Progressive Club of Natchez, and The Woman's Club of Durant, have sent out one traveling library. Mrs. C. L. Anderson of Kosciusko is state chairman of traveling libraries. Mrs. Crutcher of Vicksburg, chairman on education, made an exhaustive report on the educational needs of our state at the meeting last April. She recommends a compulsory school law, and one to prevent child labor in field and factory. Some of our clubs have committees on town improvement and household economics. We have no state organ and have depended on the reports of our officers and delegates as a connecting link.

We have fourteen clubs in our Federation. The officers are Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, of Okalona, president; Mrs. R. B. Rhodes, Natchez, corresponding secretary.

The next meeting will be held in Okalona, next April, and we hope then to move onward and upward.

FANNIE R. COLEMAN,
Corresponding Secretary,
Twentieth Century Club of Kosciusko, Miss.

CALIFORNIA.

Dear CLUB WOMAN,—We, The San Diego Club, of California, have just entered upon the beginning of our new year of club study and work (writes a prominent member). We are full of enthusiasm today (October 15) being our fifth meeting in our new club home. We have purchased a lot nearly opposite the new Carnegie library, and this is considered one of the most eligible sites in the city, so we are justly proud of our location. Our build-

ing is commodious and homelike, with a seating capacity of one hundred, but our members are increasing so rapidly that we expect soon to outgrow our present limitations. Already we are pluming our wings for a more pretentious habitation of cut stone with marble trimmings with a grand auditorium, our own piano, our quiet parlors, our library stocked with choice books, writing desks, where stationery with the club monogram abounds, our dining hall with all needful accessories flanked with a pantry and kitchen; all these and much more will cause us to unite hearts and hands in work.

We hope to grow in grace so that all who come in contact with us shall feel they are made better. Just now we are planning something for February 11th, our tenth club anniversary, and that it may be a little out of the old rut I appeal to you for suggestions as to the form our entertainment shall take. Will you kindly give us your best thought?

(Will not some club woman send us suggestions for such an occasion? We often receive similar requests.—Ed.)

WASHINGTON.

THE standing committee on Consumer's League work is active and aggressive, and, although appointed late last summer has done much to spread a knowledge of the work and endeavors of the National Consumers' League.

Mrs. Amy P. S. Stacy, the first president of the W. S. F. W. C. and our "Federation Mother," is filling the chair of Bible study at Whitworth College, Tacoma.

The Washington delegates to the Los Angeles biennial are Mrs. Amy P. S. Stacy, Tacoma; Mrs. Kate Turner Holmes, Seattle; Mrs. Elvira Marquis Elwood, Ellensburg; Mrs. M. E. Brown, Everett; and Mrs. Flora Collier Hall, North Yakima; also Mrs. May Adams Ramsay, General Federation secretary.

Mrs. Kate Turner Holmes, W. S. F. W. C. president for the past two years, was appointed a member of the state library commission by the Convention of Women's Clubs last June.

Through some unaccountable blunder, a number of our club sisters in the East have gained the impression that Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs is composed of nine clubs, and a membership of 285 women. When organized in 1896, our state Federation had a charter membership of between twenty and thirty clubs; it now has fifty-seven clubs with a membership of nearly 1500 women. The federated clubs of Seattle number thirteen, including the Seattle City Federation. Tacoma comes next with a membership of eleven clubs, two of them being musical clubs which are doing excellent work.

The Lowell Book Club has applied for membership; when admitted it will make our number fifty-eight active clubs. The state library law provides that the state Federation shall appoint a club woman as one of the commission. At the first meeting of the commission, Mrs. Holmes had the honor of being chosen secretary of that body.

The state Legislature has made available \$2000 for traveling library work. The commission is composed of the state superintendent, the president of Agricultural College, the president of the State University, and three others; two (one of whom must be a woman) are appointed by the governor, and the third by the Federation of Women's Clubs. The Federation turned its traveling library over to the state as a nucleus for the state traveling library.

ELVIRA MARQUIS ELWOOD.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

THE Federation of women's literary and educational organizations of Western New York is now in its fifth year. Starting out with a charter membership of about fifteen clubs the

number has reached thirty-nine. Its growth has been steady and encouraging, and the prayer voiced by one of its members in her greeting to the Federation in Buffalo in October, 1896, that it should become a strong generous body that should face the world with the question, not "What can you do for us?" but "What can we do for you?" seems to have been realized. Throughout its existence the Federation has been wise in its choice of leaders, having earnest active women at its head who have been unselfish in their efforts to make this union of clubs in Western New York a success. The annual meeting of the President's Round Table was held October 23, at the Women's Union, Buffalo, when the new president, Mrs. Jesse Peterson of Lockport, presided, and several matters of interest to the Federation were brought up for general discussion.

The Federation has several departments, and much good work has been done by these committees. The library committee, with Miss Clara Van Duzee of Hamburg as chairman, has rendered practical aid by contributing money, books and periodicals to the free libraries at Hamburg, Bristol and Gowanda.

The committee on municipal reform with Mrs. Frank H. Bliss of Buffalo chairman, succeeded last winter in having an ordinance passed in Buffalo prohibiting expectoration in street cars and public buildings.

The committee on organization which is under the supervision of Mrs. Edward Rogerson of Le Roy, the third vice-president, reports the addition to the Federation membership of the Leroy History of Art Club and several other clubs which now have the matter under consideration.

Mrs. Albert E. Jones of Buffalo, the first vice-president, is the chairman of the Reciprocity Bureau. The following subjects have been sent out by her committee to the clubs for their year's study.

PRACTICAL ART.

TOPIC I.

In the home, exterior.—1. Architecture and materials. 2. Verandas. 3. Lawns and gardens. 4. Fences and hedges.

TOPIC II.

In the home, interior.—1. Walls. 2. Furniture. 3. Draperies. 4. Rugs. 5. Pictures and sculpture.

TOPIC III.

In the school.—1. Treatment of walls. 2. Pictures. 3. Window gardens. 4. Improvement of grounds.

TOPIC IV.

Industrial home art.—1. Needlework. 2. China painting. 3. Designing.

TOPIC V.

Philosophy of practical art.—1. Mental effect of art surroundings. 2. Relation of ideal to practical. 3. Extravagance in art produces social decline. 4. Art affectation produces moral affectation.

On January 25, the single subject meeting will be held in Gowanda, the clubs being the guests of the Monday Evening Literary Club of that place, when these subjects will be discussed by delegates and visitors from all the clubs.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. Jesse Peterson, Lockport; first vice-president, Mrs. Albert E. Jones, Buffalo; second vice-president, Mrs. Geo. Houlston, East Aurora; third vice-president, Mrs. Edward Rogerson, Leroy; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Fort Erie, Ont.; corresponding secretary, Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, Ithaca; treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Swan, Salamanca; auditor, Mrs. F. H. Kent, Bristol.

N. R. SHULER.

MISSOURI.

CELEBRATION OF THE FEDERATED CLUBS—PROGRAM SUGGESTED FOR THE YEAR OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

ON the first day it is supposed that the morning will be spent in committee meetings, etc. The program for the afternoon session will be of a general nature. The second day the time will be taken up with responses from the delegates of the several states. The program, of course, is subject to change, but the following outline will give a general idea of what it is expected to include. On the evening of the first day a reception to delegates is suggested. For the evening of the second day a program is suggested including historical events illustrated by scenes and tableaux.

Morning of the first day, meetings.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Address of welcome by the president of the M. F. W. C.

Response by the president of the G. F. W. C.

Music.—Patriotic.

3.30.—Oration (patriotic) by some speaker of national reputation.

Music.—Audience sing "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Evening session, a reception to delegates.

SECOND DAY.

Response to general question, "What is being done in each state of the Louisiana Purchase to promote good citizenship?"

10 A. M.—Response, Minnesota.

"Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest."—John, iv, 35.

10.10.—Music.

10.20.—Response, North Dakota.

"Let judgment run down as waters and righteousness as a mighty stream."—Amos, v, 24.

10.30.—Music.

10.40.—South Dakota.

"I will even make a way in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert."—Isaiah, xliii, 19.

10.50.—Music.

11 A. M.—Response, Oklahoma.

"For we are laborers together with God."—I. Corinthians, iii, 9.

11.10.—Music.

11.20.—Response, Colorado.

"Every wise woman buildeth her house."—Prov., xiv, 1.

11.30.—Music.

11.40.—Response, Louisiana.

"God had sifted three kingdoms to find the wheat for this planting."—Longfellow.

11.50.—Old Creole songs.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

3 P. M.—Response, Arkansas.

"For still the new transcends the old

In signs and tokens manifold.

Slaves rise up men, the olive waves

With roots deep set in battle graves."—Whittier.

3.10.—Music.

3.20.—Response, Kansas.

"O Christ! It is a goodly sight to see

What heaven hath done for this delicious land."—Byron.

3.30.—Music.

3.40.—Response, Iowa.

"The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn."—Psalms, lx, 13.

3.50.—Music.

4 P. M.—Response, Nebraska.

"A pleasant land, a goodly heritage of the hosts of nations."—Jer., iii, 19.

4.10.—Music.

4.30.—Response, Wyoming.

"The unsunned heaps of miser's treasure."—Milton.

"The cattle upon a thousand hills."—Psalms, I, 10.

4.40.—Music.

4.50.—Response, Montana.

"Accuse not nature; she hath done her part; do thou but thine."—Milton.

5 P. M.—Music.

5.10.—Response, Missouri.

"For unto whosoever much is given, of him shall be much required."—Luke, xii, 48.

5.20.—Music by the audience.

The program for the second evening of the Louisiana Purchase celebration of the federated clubs, comprises the "Story of the Louisiana Purchase," illustrated by historical scenes and incidents. In its present form this program includes nine tableaux and scenes, but others of a lighter character might be interspersed. The first scene suggested is La Salle taking possession of the Mississippi; the last "The Transfer of Upper Louisiana to the United States." This event occurred in St. Louis in March, 1804.

This program is not final and the number and choice of scenes selected for presentation is subject to revisal. Mrs. Henry W. Eliot, chairman of a committee appointed by the Wednesday Club to prepare a program, reserves to herself a final judgment or changes suggested.

MEETING OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE STATES COMMITTEE FOR THE CELEBRATION TO BE HELD IN ST. LOUIS IN 1903.

In January, 1901, the Louisiana Purchase states committee was called to a meeting in Kansas City according to the resolutions passed at Milwaukee to consider a program and memorial on the part of the General Federation in celebration of the Louisiana Purchase. To the newly elected president of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs has been given the duty and pleasure of urging completion of the work and she has named the dates January 20, 21, and 22, 1902, as the time for hearing the report of the committee and taking definite action on the same.

The Wednesday Club will be the hostess on this occasion. The states are expecting the call and are in readiness to report with certain definite instructions from their clubs. They are urged, however, to come without ironclad instructions and thus accept the will of the majority as their own. By this means it is expected to have unanimous action upon the work in their hands.

The states called are Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming. Of these all have accepted the call except two.

WISCONSIN.

ALL other items of club interest in Wisconsin are overshadowed today in the one absorbing subject of the establishing of a federation chair of domestic science in Milwaukee-Downer College. This great work was decided upon at the Madison Convention after a discussion which covered parts of two days. The proposition was introduced in the report of the educational committee and during most of the time it was under consideration, Miss Rose C. Swart, chairman, remained on the platform answering questions in a clear, impartial manner which brought light to bear on most rusty points. The attitude of the body during the whole period was most interesting—never critical nor antagonistic, only seeking information as to what was best. The two points raised against the project were, how was so large a sum to

be realized and was it best for the Federation to undertake to raise it? secondly, was Milwaukee-Downer College the best place for the founding of such a chair. Miss Swart explained that the suggestion of this college did not originate with her committee but with Mrs. Kimberly of Neenah who had offered a sum of money to establish a loan fund providing such a chair was placed at this college. She added, however, that the committee heartily endorsed this, believing that in no other place could more good be accomplished, nor at so small an outlay, the work of teaching domestic science having already been begun there. Excitement ran high during the discussion but at no time was there evidence of difference among the delegates, which lay below the eyebrows. Hearts were in sympathy, all desiring the good of the Federation and the best advancement for domestic science.

Mrs. Schreiner and Mrs. Galloway made the two telling speeches on the negative. Mrs. Galloway, one of the clearest and most forcible speakers of the Federation, pointed out the danger that might arise if the Federation attempted the scheme of money raising. Mrs. Schreiner believed that the mistake was in the proposed place of location, the State University having prior claims to consideration. As if in answer to her objection, a note at this juncture was handed Miss Swart and by her read to the convention. It was from Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams. Dr. Adams had that week but just resigned his position as president of the university, because of the continued ill health of himself and Mrs. Adams. The letter expressed regret at not being able to attend the convention, Mrs. Adams's deep interest in the broad, helpful work contemplated by the Federation, and begged that no thought would be given to the university, adding that the state could look after its own institutions and concluded with an offer of \$100 towards the proposed chair. This later was increased to \$200. There were no speeches made in favor of the resolution—there was no need with Miss Swart on the platform—excepting the one of Mrs. Kedzie Jones, of Kentucky, who was accorded the privilege of the floor and spoke briefly, but with telling effect, on the great need of trained teachers of domestic science and the value and scope of the work. The vote when taken stood 145 to 60 in favor of the chair.

The resolutions as adopted were as follows:

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

I.

WHEREAS, Mrs. J. A. Kimberly, of Neenah, has offered \$5000 to be used as a loan fund to assist young women, otherwise unable, to train themselves for teachers of domestic art and science, in case the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs will lend its assistance in endowing a chair of domestic art and science in Milwaukee-Downer College, therefore:

Resolved, That the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention assembled at Madison, October 17, 1901, hereby accepts Mrs. Kimberly's generous offer.

Resolved, That in so doing, the Federation expresses its interest in the subject of domestic art and science, and its sympathy with the effort to endow a chair in Milwaukee-Downer College for the training of teachers of such art and science.

Resolved, That it will give its hearty moral support to the enterprise, and such financial aid, as the circumstances of each individual club and club member will permit.

Resolved, That this does not bind the state Federation to raise any given sum of money in any given length of time.

II.

This committee further recommends the appointment by the chair of a standing committee of three, to be known as the domestic science committee, whose duty it shall be to further the interests of this object, and to take charge of all contributions made to this fund.

The committee as appointed consisted of Miss Rose C. Swart, Ash Rock, chairman; Mrs. J. A. Kimberly, Neenah, and Mrs. Edgar P. Sawyer, Ash Rock.

The history of this movement, up to this time, is of interest, as

showing what one woman with a clear head, a persevering mind, a big heart and a generous purse, which opens quickly to the needs of those wishing to help themselves, may accomplish. Mrs. Kimberly's first idea was the establishing of a General Federation loan fund which needy young girls might draw in such sums as would fit them for teachers, I think, only of domestic science.

The plan changed and developed as she meditated upon it, until it is her own state which will reap the benefit of her wise thought and benevolent giving. A part of the loan fund, which, by the way, Mrs. Kimberly stated she only considers as a nucleus to which at times more will be added, is already in the hands of the trustees of the college and already several girls, through its aid, are fitting themselves for teachers of domestic science within Wisconsin.

ELLA HOES NEVILLE.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A CONFERENCE of presidents of the Massachusetts state Federation was held at Hotel Vendome, Boston, Wednesday, December 11, opening at 2:30 P. M. The meeting was large, fully 150 presidents or substitutes being present, and the long and interesting exercises were skillfully conducted by the president, Mrs. May Alden Ward. Miss O. M. E. Rowe, ex-president of the Federation, who has lately returned from abroad, was cordially greeted by the conference as its guest, and spoke briefly of her confidence of its value as a vitalizing force.

The business of the conference was the consideration of the question, "How can the clubs best co-operate with the Federation in the various lines of work suggested by the standing committees?" It was treated by the chairmen of the newer committees in turn.

Mrs. Caroline Stone Atherton, of the committee of co-operation with the collegiate alumnae, was the first of these speakers. She stated that the committee was formed of three women appointed from the state Federation and three from the Association of Collegiate Alumnae (in Massachusetts), and its efforts were concentrated on the subject of "the need of well educated teachers and adequate salaries in the elementary grades of the public schools." One effort of the work, Mrs. Atherton stated, was to induce college graduates to consider positions in primary and grammar schools, to feel it a privilege, a duty to come into touch with and influence the great mass of children who never reach the high school at all.

Mrs. Ada W. Tillinghast, chairman of the arts and crafts committee, was the next speaker. She announced that the designs in the guide board prize competition were all in; the jury of award would soon meet and the result be in the hands of the Federation. Mrs. Tillinghast spoke earnestly of the desirability of arousing a more general love of beauty in common things.

In the discussion that followed Mrs. Elizabeth Merritt Gosse, suggested that the demand for the beautiful should be created in the home. She spoke of the beautiful iron work and wood carving of the natives of Mt. Desert, done in their homes in the long winter evenings, and which go to beautify the cottages of the summer residents, the making of which fosters the love of beauty and cultivation of taste in the workers.

Mrs. Helen S. Morse, chairman of what was formerly the library committee on home talent days, outlined briefly the work of that committee, which had been to furnish to clubs programs and suggestions. She then stated that one of the committee, Miss Alice Burditt, had become a member of the reciprocity bureau of the General Federation, and this had brought the members to see that their present work might be included in that of a reciprocity bureau, and greatly broadened by adding to it the exchanging of club programs. The committee had asked that the name be changed to that of reciprocity bureau, to better indicate its scope, which had been granted by the board.

Mrs. Anna T. Bush spoke of the work of the Federation committee on legislative affairs. This year it will endeavor to have the bill permitting women to attend caucuses for school committee passed by the Legislature. Mrs. Bush urged women to take interest in the welfare of the public schools and vote for school committee; not to skip the column in the papers devoted to legislative news; to look over the lists of legislative committees to see if there were on them any men they knew, and could influence to right legislation if need be; to go to hearings and listen; to do that by some despised thing, "shed an influence"—influence your club, your town, your member of the Legislature—since this is one of women's strongest means of work. Mrs. Bush advised going to the hearings when the bill regulating vivisection is to come up, and begged that when the committee on legislative affairs sends the club a petition to be signed, it will be sent back with the names of all the club members appended thereto.

In the absence of the chairman of the civil service reform committee, Miss L. A. W. Perkins, of Concord, the address prepared by her was read by Miss Georgia Bacon, a member of the committee. Miss Perkins called attention to the action of the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association, in pressing for the study of civics, or theories of good citizenship in the grammar, high and normal schools, not only of Massachusetts but of other states. Almost every teacher who had been approached had given hearty approval and co-operation. Several thousand copies of a little pamphlet prepared for the purpose had been distributed for reading in schools, in connection with the study of civics.

The chairman of the household science committee, Mrs. Sarah S. Forbes, had found very little interest in her subject among the clubs. A request has just come in for literature directing how to economize in household expenditures. One club president suggested that Mrs. Richards's books were good reading on this subject; others had found the monthly bulletins of the department of agriculture at Washington, not only helpful and practical in their directions but very interesting reading as well.

One president detailed the methods of the household science section of her club which "built a house" in imagination, beginning with the cellar and constructing and furnishing each room according to the latest, most approved sanitary and artistic ideas.

The work of the committee on reorganization was set forth by Miss Helen A. Whittier, chairman, who explained the Massachusetts plan of reorganization and hoped that the clubs would consider the matter carefully, and unite on this question at Los Angeles. Miss Whittier announced that the recommendation of the board of the General Federation that Georgia and Massachusetts arrange a conference in regard to the plan proposed by each, had been accepted by the board of Massachusetts State Federation.

Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill, secretary of the committee, made a forcible speech, showing what would be the consequences if the Georgia plan of reorganization, shutting out state Federations from membership in the General Federation altogether, were adopted. Naturally, the demand would be made that the membership should be limited to white women, which would antagonize Northern and Western clubs. The state Federations, in their turn, would form a Federation which would be truly national. To save disruption of the General Federation, which has been so much to so many Massachusetts women, Mrs. Merrill begged the clubs to unite on the Massachusetts policy of reorganization.

After the conference a lovely tea was served in the parlors of the Vendome. Mrs. Anna D. West, Mrs. Sarah T. S. Leighton, Miss Georgia Bacon, vice-presidents of the Federation, and Mrs. Ida Barrett Adams, General Federation secretary, poured, and the directors of the state Federation, served the guests.

DORA M. GOODWIN.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Proposed Amendments to the By-Laws of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Embodying a Plan of Re-Organization Presented by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, February, 1901.

This Plan of Re-Organization on State Lines Has Been Endorsed Also by the State Federations of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Oregon, Washington, and Others.

BY-LAWS.

Of the General Federation.

Amended to June, 1900.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The General Federation shall consist of Women's Clubs, State and Territorial Federations, National Societies, and kindred organizations, the two latter to be admitted on the basis of individual clubs.

SECTION 2. The General Officers of the Federation shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and an Auditor.

SECTION 3. The General Officers of the Federation and eight Directors shall constitute a Board of Directors, which shall transact the business of the Federation, subject to its direction; and made a full report at each Biennial meeting, and to the Council when it convenes. It shall meet at the call of the President or upon written request of three members. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 4. The Board of Directors, Presidents of State and Territorial Federations, Presidents of clubs and kindred societies shall constitute a Council to consider and promote the interests of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This Council shall meet the day previous and the day following each Biennial, also at the call of the Board of Directors or at written request of twenty-five members representing as many different states. Twenty members shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 5. The Presidents of State and Territorial Federation and the Board of Directors of the General Federation shall form an Advisory Council to meet at the call of the President.

SECTION 6. The seven officers of the General Federation and eight Directors shall be elected at Biennial meetings by ballot. One delegate from each State or Territory chosen by the delegation of the State or Territory, shall form a nominating board to offer a list of officers and directors for election. A majority vote of those present, entitled to vote and voting, shall constitute an election.

SECTION 7. No member shall hold more than one office at a time, and no officer shall be eligible to the same general office for more than two consecutive terms. No two members of the Board shall be from the same State. Each officer shall hold office until the adjournment of the Biennial meeting following that of her election. In case of a vacancy the Board of Directors shall appoint a member to serve until her successor is elected.

SECTION 8. There shall be no salaried officers. Necessary expenses incurred by officers in the service of the Federation may be refunded from the general treasury by order of the Board of Directors.

SECTION 9. Each Federated Club, National Society of kindred organization of fifty members or less shall be entitled to be represented by its President. Each club of between fifty and one hundred members shall be entitled to be represented by its President and one delegate. For each additional one hundred members or majority fraction thereof a club shall be entitled to one additional delegate.

The minimum representation of each State or Territorial Federation shall be five delegates. Each State or Territorial Federation of over twenty-five clubs shall be entitled to one additional delegate for every twenty-five clubs or majority fraction thereof. An alternate shall be elected for each delegate.

SECTION 10. Members of clubs belonging to the General Federation may be present at Biennial meetings, may take part in discussions upon all measures brought forward, but, unless otherwise entitled, shall not introduce motions or vote.

AMENDMENTS.

Proposed by Massachusetts State Federation.

To be acted upon June, 1902.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The General Federation shall consist of State and Territorial Federations of Women's Clubs, National Societies and kindred organizations.

SECTION 2. Unchanged.

SECTION 3. Unchanged.

SECTION 4. The Board of Directors and Presidents of State and Territorial Federations and of kindred societies shall constitute a Council, etc., etc. [The remainder of this section is unchanged.]

SECTION 5. Omitted [being included in Section 4].

SECTION 6. Unchanged, but numbered Section 5.

SECTION 7. Unchanged, but numbered Section 6.

SECTION 8. Unchanged, but numbered Section 7.

SECTION 8. Each State Federation shall be entitled to be represented at the Biennial meetings by its President or her appointee and four delegates. Each State Federation having a membership that exceeds one thousand shall be entitled to additional delegates in the ratio of one delegate to every two hundred additional members. Territorial Federations shall be entitled to the same representation. Each National Society and kindred organization shall be entitled to be represented by its President and four delegates at large. An alternate shall be elected for each delegate.

SECTION 9. Each State Federation shall decide upon its own method of apportioning and electing its delegates to the General Federation.

SECTION 10. Club members from any State or Territorial Federation belonging to the General Federation may be present at Biennial meetings, etc., etc. [The remainder is unchanged.]

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Every organization desiring to join the General Federation shall make application through their President to the President of the General Federation. They must show that no sectarian or political test is required for membership in their body, and must agree to the Constitution and By-laws of the General Federation.

SECTION 2. The President shall refer all applications for membership to the Committee on Membership appointed by the Board of Directors, for its action upon the same. The action of the Committee on Membership shall be in writing, and an unanimous vote of the Committee shall be required to elect. In case the Committee fails to agree the application shall be referred to the whole Board, the written vote of two-thirds of which shall be necessary to elect to membership.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The meetings of the General Federation shall take place every two years, beginning in 1892. The place and date of meeting shall be decided by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. The Board of Directors and regularly accredited delegates only shall be entitled to vote at Biennial meetings.

SECTION 3. To secure suitable arrangements for each Biennial meeting a local committee from the place of meeting shall be appointed to act in concert with the Board of Directors, in arranging for the conduct and general interests of the Biennial.

SECTION 4. When so ordered by the Board of Directors, the minutes and papers of Biennial meetings shall be edited and published by a committee appointed by the Board of Directors, of which the Recording Secretary shall be chairman.

SECTION 5. All meetings shall be conducted by the rules of parliamentary procedure, the "Woman's Manual" being the authority.

SECTION 6. The annual due for Clubs shall be at a rate of ten cents per capita. The annual due for State Federations shall be at the rate of twenty-five cents per club. Dues shall be paid annually the first of May, beginning with 1900.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The President of the General Federation shall preside at all its meetings, and shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Council and of the Board of Directors, and shall supervise plans for extending, unifying and rendering efficient the work of the Federation.

SECTION 2. The Vice-Presidents, the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries and the Auditor shall perform the duties usually belonging to their respective officers.

SECTION 3. The Treasurer shall collect and hold all money belonging to the General Federation, and shall invest it, subject to the order of the Board of Directors, in some reliable savings bank. Her accounts shall be audited annually and an annual report be made to the Board of Directors. A full report shall be made to the Federation at each Biennial meeting.

SECTION 4. The Board of Directors shall at their first meeting following the Biennial, appoint an Executive Committee of three, of whom the President shall be Chairman, to transact routine business and to act in emergencies.

SECTION 5. The State President and Executive Board shall have charge of all General Federation business in the State, and shall appoint a Federation Secretary as a means of communication between the State and General Federation. In States or Territories where no State Federation exists, the Board of Directors shall appoint a committee of three from different sections of the State or Territory who shall have charge of all General Federation business of the State.

ARTICLE V.

These By-laws may be amended at any Biennial meeting by a two-thirds vote, provided notice of such proposed amendment shall have been appended to the call of the meeting; or without such previous notice the By-laws may be amended at any Biennial meeting by unanimous vote.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Any organization desiring to join the General Federation, shall make application through its President to the President of the General Federation, who shall refer all such applications to the Committee on Membership appointed by the Board of Directors, for its action on the same. The action of the Committee on Membership shall be in writing and a unanimous vote of the Committee shall be required to elect. In case the Committee fails to agree, the application shall be referred to the whole Board, the written vote of two-thirds of which shall be necessary to elect to membership.

SECTION 2. Each State Federation of Women's Clubs belonging to the General Federation shall be free to make its own membership rules, except that no sectarian or political test shall be required for membership in its body.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Unchanged.

SECTION 2. Unchanged.

SECTION 3. Unchanged.

SECTION 4. Unchanged.

SECTION 5. Unchanged.

SECTION 6. The annual dues for State and Territorial Federations shall be at the rate of four cents per capita, computed on the membership as reported to the General Treasurer on or before the first day of March in each year. The dues shall be paid annually on or before the first day of May.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Unchanged.

SECTION 2. Unchanged.

SECTION 3. Unchanged.

SECTION 4. Unchanged.

SECTION 5. Unchanged.

ARTICLE V

Unchanged.

TEXAS.

THE change of the state Federation sessions from spring until autumn, gives the interim this year of eighteen instead of the usual twelve months. Thus it came about that in Fort Worth, November 26 and 27, a body of most earnest women, the executive board and the chairman of the standing committees, were in deliberation, rather than the general body, which one year hence will take action upon the recommendations made by this body. The executive board of the Texas Federation consists of the officers and three appointed members; the standing committees number thirteen. These formed an assembly of thirty women, the brightest and most progressive in all the vast state of Texas. But more; their deliberations proved that they were women of hearts as well as of minds; women who gave not one thought to self aggrandizement, but rather to the betterment of humanity. This spirit of altruism was the guardian thought of all deliberations, yet the ideas exchanged and the deference paid each other was leavened by a business-like conduct, altogether to the high credit of the Texas woman. With precision and impartiality did the new president, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybaker preside prompt to think and able to speak to their point, did the women respond. It were no wonder that the eyes of the sister club women from the East and from the West were focused upon Texas. The Texas Federation, just four years old, has made a wonderful stride. After organization, the first pledge was to the library movement. As a result there stand today magnificent buildings in the larger cities; less pretentious adorn the scale, until the case from the traveling library in different sections reaches the smallest hamlets. The country school teacher receives and distributes her monthly shipments of magazines which passes on to the country homes. That is the retrospect, but not the end. The women of Texas feel that this work is only begun. The libraries must increase both in number and size; the children must be trained to enjoy them, and public sentiment must be educated to their value. This has been the one plan upon which all the clubs have taken concerted action. The foundation thus laid, the executive board deemed it expedient to recommend other features of Federation work, to be received or rejected at the next general meeting.

One sweeping change, and one which is to be watched with keen interest by the Federations of other states, is the district system. Texas, as we all know, approximates eight hundred miles in each direction, verily the state of magnificent distances. It boasts 145 clubs with others forming at a very rapid rate. Owing to the vast extent of territory different conditions exist in different sections, thus developing a variety of interests. The executive board, after some very logical discussion, will recommend that the state be made into five districts, each under the supervision of a Federation vice-president. Each district will hold its spring rally, to discuss the topics which lie nearest home. The districts are divided according to club strength rather than mileage. The plan proposed by one of the vice-presidents, Mrs. Sims of Bryan, was adopted.

These districts will each elect a delegate to the biennial, the president appointing at large the other five, to which Texas is entitled. And right here it will doubtless appease many anxious readers, to hear what action the Texas board took upon the "color question." Settled as it is by home seekers as well as by capitalists from every state, nay, from every country, Texas cannot be classed as a "Southern state." She entered into the subject of the color question with no vestige of personal prejudice against the Negro club woman, but rather from the calm deliberation that the two social elements cannot mix with advantage to either element, and that the Negro club had a mission not in the same line as the white club of today. Yet, appreciating the fact that the isolated cases of the North were not what the Southern clubs would be called upon to confront, deference was paid the

Northern sister, in leaving her free to settle the question of the Negro club member herself. The Georgia plan had been submitted for action by the Texas board. The Texas board gave unanimous support to that clause which it is proposed shall read: "The biennial shall be composed of white women only." But the Texas board rejected the Georgia plan of admitting the individual club direct into the General Federation. Texas prefers the individual club to enter only through its state Federation. The prospects are that Texas will be well represented at the biennial. The club women go united in their opposition to the seating of a Negro delegate in the biennial, but without the slightest tinge of sectional feeling.

The two above are the items of most general interest from this meeting, but there were some plans proposed and endorsed of vital interest to the Texas Federations.

The women will work towards the formation of a library commission. In this connection, Mrs. J. C. Terrell, ex-president of the Federation, now chairman of the library committee, reports a case of books on Texas history, already sent by the Federation to the clubs in need of such; a case of United States history about ready to go out; one on Shakespeare to come next, with still others to follow.

Mrs. A. H. Wilkins, chairman of the committee on education, received the endorsement of the board of her plan for forming a memorial to the Texas women. This plan is to solicit from each of the 3500 club women, 25 cents a year. This will create a fund to be loaned to deserving young women too poor yet desirous of completing their education. Mrs. Wilkins also proposes to agitate the Mothers' Club, and to promote the free kindergarten, which is already in several towns of the state. This chairman also proposes to further the formation of an educational commission.

The several committee reports all brought discussion, some concerning the past, some the future. Perhaps the most important, which was informal and very interesting, was the Department Club, three of which already exist in the state, and several give promise of existence. It was the consensus of opinion that the Department was the future Texas club.

As is the always accessory to a gathering of Texas women, the social features were brilliant, not numerous, for the women had traversed every section of the state for work. They were, however, ready for the finale, and afternoon musical and reception, which was given in their honor by the club women of Fort Worth.

KATE FRIEND.

CONNECTICUT.

THE annual meeting of the Connecticut State Federation was held in the Calvary Baptist Church, New Haven, Thursday and Friday, November 21 and 22. The hostess clubs were the Women's School Association, Study Club and Igdrasyl Club of New Haven and the Kalmathean Club and Hawthorne Club of West Haven.

The chronicler here and now proclaims her entire inability to do justice to the excellence of the meeting and the hospitality of the hostesses, and begs pardon for the omission she is sure she will make because where all is so worthy of emphasis it is almost impossible to discriminate with fairness.

The weather was as glorious as New England can give which is saying a good deal, and this fact and the central position of New Haven brought out the largest number of club women yet recorded.

To those who have been long in the ranks it was a delight to note that at the roll call of clubs, which comes necessarily during the first session of a meeting, there was hardly a club unreported and it was exhilarating to watch the large number responding when members of clubs as well as delegates were asked to rise. Six new clubs were admitted and gave interesting reports.

Besides the fine program, which was very full, an immense amount of business was transacted, there being, for instance, three meetings of the executive board, and one of every standing committee outside the regular hours.

Invitations had been sent to various unfederated clubs in the state, and two of the New Haven clubs, the Fortnightly and the Saturday Morning Club, acknowledged the courtesy by presenting very beautiful red roses, the Federation flower for decorating, and inviting the guests to remain till Saturday to hear a lecture to be given by a Boer officer.

At the close of the session Thursday afternoon tea was served in the parlors, and many weary delegates were refreshed.

The officials of Yale College had thrown open to the Federation at 3 o'clock on Thursday the Art School Gallery and the University Library. This is very rarely done.

The guides for this occasion were members of the entertaining clubs, Sarah S. Whittlesey, Ph. D., Miss Anna P. Day and Mrs. E. T. McLaughlin. Guests were received at the Art School by Miss Dwight and Miss Quincy.

Another pleasant innovation was the collaboration of the New Haven Association for Civil Service Reform. This society took entire charge of the evening session of Thursday.

Miss Mary Merriman Abbott, president of the Federation opened the session presenting Col. N. G. Osborn as chairman. The Chautauqua salute was immediately given Col. Osborn by the Federation.

New Haven had been preparing for many months for the great bi-centennial of Yale, then living through those days of excitement of the celebration, and it was almost cruel to impose ourselves as guests upon the city, but its hospitality seems unstinted, and though in all such cases the work falls upon a few devoted souls, all the ladies wore such smiling faces the Federation could but hope they were enjoying the occasion as much as their guests.

The chairman of the general committee, Mrs. George Franklin Newcomb, was called to the platform and received an ovation in recognition of the efforts of the entertainers.

The distinguished specialists called from outside to address the various sessions, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mr. George McAneny, Mr. Richard Dana, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer and Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, are so widely known and so constantly quoted that your Connecticut editor hesitates to put herself in competition with the special reports made from so many different states. She would like, however, to note the extremely good impression made by the speakers, and the great value to their audience of their utterances.

Miss Mary Merriman Abbott, president, made her first appearance in this capacity. The fine impression she has always made upon all who see her on the platform, or come near to her in daily life, was deepened.

Under the splendid guidance of Mrs. Thomas K. Noble, the Federation was organized, as it would have been almost impossible, it seems, to organize it under a less skillful and experienced a person. Now another strong woman is its presiding genius.

The following delegates to the biennial at Los Angeles, besides the president and the Federation secretary, were elected, the power to fill vacancies being left with Miss Abbott: Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins, Norwich; Mrs. Sarah E. Belden, Norwalk; Miss Rebecca D. Beach, Mrs. G. S. Barnum, New Haven, Mrs. Howard N. Wakeman, Southport.

The full program of the meeting follows:

Thursday, Nov. 21, 1901.—Address of Welcome, Mrs. George Starr Barnum, Study Club, New Haven. Reports of state officers. Vocal solo. Committee on industrial conditions: Report—Mrs. Geo. A. Jamieson, Bridgeport, chairman; Address—"Woman's Influence in Industrial Conditions," Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president Consumers' League, New York city. Roll-call of clubs.

Reports of clubs admitted since last annual meeting. Miscellaneous business.

Evening Session.—Subject—"Civil Service Reform." Address—"The Merit System in New Haven," Professor Henry W. Farnam, late chairman Civil Service Board. Address—"Civil Service Reform in the United States; Past Achievements and Future Opportunities," Mr. George McAneny, secretary National Civil Service Reform League. Address—"Civil Service Reform and the Boss System in Politics," Richard H. Dana, Esq., secretary of Massachusetts Civil Service Reform, and president of the Cambridge Association, Cambridge, Mass.

Friday, November 22, Morning Session.—Subject—"Education." Welcome to invited associations, Miss Rebecca D. Beach, president New Haven School Association. Address—"Educational Work of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae," Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Cambridge, Mass. Address—"The Critical Period in Connecticut School History," Miss Celeste E. Bush, Niantic, chairman education committee. Discussion. President's annual address, "The Outlook." Report of credential committee. Election of delegates to biennial meeting. Announcement of new committees.

Afternoon Session.—Subject—"Household Economics." Report of committee on household economics, Mrs. Robert E. Carter, Washington, chairman. Address—Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, president National Household Economic Association, Syracuse, N. Y. Discussion. Introduction of new committees—of civics, forestry, art, music and hints for club programs. Miscellaneous business.

The report of the recording secretary, Mrs. Henry H. Barroll, of Norwalk, was read and accepted, after which she said:

"During the past year there have been seven board meetings and one council meeting. Within the past year five new committees have been added as follows: Civil service reform, assistance to club programs, art, forestry and music committees. The educational committee, with Miss Bush at the head, has worked with hearty co-operation with the state board of education.

"President Hadley, of Yale college, favors the bill and the work of this committee. The committee on equal parental rights of guardianship no longer exists, having accomplished their work in presenting the bill in the last Legislature and this law now stands giving the mothers equal rights with the father in the control of the child.

"Mrs. Gerard, second vice-president, spared not herself in any respect, wrote letters, traveled, interviewed in order to get the work into a condition of utmost perfection."

The report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. H. Hart, of Waterbury, was read and approved.

The Federation [secretary, Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo spoke briefly.

Then came the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Henry T. Hoyt, of Danbury, showing a balance on hand of \$210.24.

Mrs. George Jamieson, of Bridgeport, made a report for the committee on industrial condition, saying, It may be advisable to state that our committee concerns itself only with industrial conditions affecting women and children, limited to the boundaries of the state of Connecticut. The first object of the committee is to make a thorough study of women and children in any industrial capacity and the degree of conformity to these laws by employer and employee.

"The grand work that has been done in other states by the Consumers' League in its war against the sweat shops is well known. The committee recommend the attention of the clubs to this effort to ameliorate the hardships of existing industrial conditions and will gladly furnish information on the subject to all clubs desiring it.

"The question is often asked, 'What interest have clubs engaged in studying history, literature, art or music, in a work of

this kind? They are not organized for philanthropy, nor can it be considered as selfish indifference to exclude it from their programs, since most of the individual members of these clubs work in various charitable or philanthropic organizations.'

"The answer seems to me a simple one. Because the Federation represents that altruistic faith which underlies the best of our modern culture, the desire to give as well as receive; since we unite in order to help each other, the next natural step is the desire to help that other woman living in the same town, it may be in the next street, to conditions that shall give her at least a fighting chance for that larger life we enjoy.

"It is not so much charity that we need today as it is justice. What is the use of giving a little here or a little there, when as long as the same conditions exist the giving is just as necessary the following week or month as it is today. What we want is a knowledge of the principles that underlie these conditions."

She urged that student clubs find out the truth of this matter. Give up one session during the winter to the study of the work of this committee. Study the working woman in history, literature or art; in its scientific bearing on the future history of our race. Three-fourths of the future wives and mothers in our manufacturing states labor ten hours a day in stores and factories for a pitiful existence. There is not a single subject that a club can choose to study upon which this topic cannot be made to have a practical bearing. It is "the riddle of the painful earth" seeking solution.

Miss Bush, chairman educational committee, said in part:

"Scarcely one person in a thousand considers what a public school system means. If it were proposed today for the first time it would be frowned down as the rankest socialism. It means nothing less than that the child belongs, not to his parents, but to the state, and that it is the right and therefore the duty of the state to educate him for its own service. There is no other principle on which the law of public support of schools and compulsory attendance can stand. If the law of self-preservation demands that the state educate its children it should follow that the kind of education must be to the making of good citizens and that school privileges must be equal everywhere, since an ignorant citizen is as dangerous in one place as in another.

"Unless wise-hearted men and women arise to find a way to better these things the new stronghold of liberty built by our past must be imperilled.

"Who is to take up the crusade against indifference and bad political management and work out the details of a better system? I think it is emphatically woman's work.

"A woman has the same power to control school management as the man has and if she does not use it she has failed to do all that was in her power. Already the women of the state are well organized in their clubs and temperance unions. Most of these already have educational committees through and by whom the education of the state and the education of the community could be carried on.

"The United States has something more at stake than commerce and industries. Something greater than military superiority. She has in her hands the destinies of democracy, of self-government by the people. At the beginning that was based on general education and it can never rest on anything less.

"Already thoughtful people see with alarm our departure from the political ideas of our fathers and the insensibility to political trust and civic honor. Before it is too late let us go humbly back to our foundation seeking to train our school children in that virtue of intelligence on which alone a state can safely rest."

Miss Abbott made a delightful address, only a fraction of which can be given here. Among other things she said:

No one could have listened to the reports of the state officers yesterday, to the civil service reform program last night and to the educational discussion this morning without realizing that our Federation is capable of exerting great influence.

So short a time has elapsed since we became a Federation, and so doubtful were we, as individual clubs, with regard to the benefits to be derived from union, that we are surprised at our present condition, and many of us are still doubtful as to the wisdom of undertaking tasks of so great magnitude as those suggested to us. The beginning was for self-culture; the outcome for social service.

The study of household economics became a department of club work, and has now reached such proportions as to have a national organization for promoting it. Self-culture under improved and improving conditions once secured the culture of our children attracted our attention, and our acquaintance with schools and school methods became a necessity. Again the field broadened and clubs, began to try civic housekeeping, with such success that now we are called upon to attack the civic problem at its very roots and to help establish municipal government upon thorough business principles.

Whatever work we undertake we must never forget that the unconscious influence of our own personality as individuals, and also as individual clubs, is more powerful than any purposeful effort which we may put forth to accomplish definite ends. Keep on increasing the intelligence of the individual club member and the force of the Federation becomes that of a great reservoir.

Our committees are the viaducts transmitting this force to its objective point and utilizing it to fill a community with life and health-giving influences or to extinguish some great evil, as the case may be. When the time comes to speak the committee woman speaks, not with the voice of one woman but with the voice of the 3000 club members behind her, whose force and influence enable her to accomplish what she would be powerless to effect alone.

For economy and efficiency, then, I believe that each individual club should pursue its own ends, advancing in whatever direction and by whatever method is chosen by its own members, but that each club should keep in closest touch with the state committees, appointing one member to make of its sessions from time to time to considering the plans of the committees, appointing one member to make investigations asked for by the committees and endeavoring to be thoroughly intelligent as to local conditions pertaining to the committees' work. Is it not an inspiring thought that we are each a unit of so widespreading an agency?

The committee on resolutions, represented by its chairman, Mrs. J. R. Mason, president of the Ansonia, Derby and Shelton Club, gave a report thanking all those concerned so heartily, so aptly and so gracefully that we wish much we could give it in full.

During the meeting the Connecticut Federation unanimously endorsed the "Massachusetts plan" of reorganization.

DOTHA STONE PINNEO.

ARKANSAS.

THE executive board of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs met in Hot Springs November 26, upon the invitation of the Lotus and Fortnightly Clubs. There were eleven of the seventeen members of the board present. The meeting was held in a convenient room of the beautiful Arlington Hotel. The first order of business was the acceptance of the resignation of Mrs. N. B. Trulock, of Pine Bluff, as president, and the advance to this position of Mrs. Wm. N. Neal of Helena, who had been acting president since shortly after the last annual convention in April. Mrs. P. D. Scott of Van Buren, wife of one of the St. Louis World's Fair commissioners, was then advanced from the second to the first vice-presidency, and Mrs. J. W. Crawford of Pine Bluff was made second vice-president.

Mrs. Neal was made the member of the Louisiana Purchase state's committee which is to meet in St. Louis January 20, 21 and 22, for the purpose of deciding upon a program for the celebration of clubs at the fair and upon a permanent memorial of the same.

The club extension committee, Mrs. W. B. Folsom of Brinkley, chairman, reported five clubs added to the Federation since the last annual meeting. It was decided that a special effort should be made to induce the women's auxiliary boards to the Arkansas World's Fair Association to join the Federation, and that men members of clubs were not a bar to admission to membership in the Federation. The Arkansas Federation desires to

be inclusive and not exclusive. It aims to bring together workers in all fields except, of course, the sectarian and the political.

Mrs. Jennie Beauchamp, of Little Rock, chairman of the household economics committee, reported increasing interest in her department. She had secured the co-operation of women and newspapers in different districts in order to keep the subject before the people. The two Oread graduates, who obtained the scholarships given to Arkansas, had sought work in other states, she was sorry to report, Arkansas not yet affording them an opportunity. One of them, Mrs. Christine Sanders, of Helena, is now a successful teacher of domestic science in one of the St. Louis public schools.

Mrs. P. H. Ellsworth, of Hot Springs, chairman of the reform and village improvement committee, reported encouragement in her work. Individuals and clubs were active in civic improvement, and there were flourishing organizations for this purpose in Arkadelphia, Van Buren, Searcy and other places.

Mrs. F. D. Baars, chairman of the committee on music and art, reported that an effort would be made to have an art exhibit at the next annual meeting of the Federation.

Mrs. Helen M. Norton, of Little Rock, was made chairman pro tem of the reciprocity committee. The best literary paper sent in to this committee will be read at the next annual meeting of the Federation.

There were no reports from the educational and legislative committees, owing to the absence of their chairmen.

At two o'clock the board was invited to the hotel parlors where the members of the Lotus and Fortnightly Clubs were ready to receive them. A short time was spent in introductions and conversation, when all repaired to the dining room. There a long table was set for luncheon extending across one end of the room. A profusion of pink and white roses was strewn over the table, and at each place was a name card, tied with the colors of the Hot Springs Clubs. Forty women were seated around the table. An elegant luncheon was served in courses, at the close of which brief remarks were made by some of the Hot Springs women and members of the board. Almost immediately then the board resumed its business session.

The next annual meeting of the Federation will be held in Fort Smith, April 16, 17, 18. As that is so near the time of the Los Angeles biennial, it was thought best to elect delegates to the biennial at the board meeting. They are the president of the Federation, Mrs. Wm. Ayres Cook, of Little Rock; Federation secretary, Mrs. J. B. Pillow, of Helena; Mrs. G. B. Greer, of Searcy; Mrs. W. B. Folsom, of Brinkley; and Mrs. Henry Weimar of Hot Springs. Alternates were also elected.

A resolution was introduced and adopted by the board, that the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs is in favor of the membership in the G. F. W. C. being restricted to white women. This was in accord with a vote of the Federation at its last annual meeting.

The main work of the afternoon was outlining the program for the next annual meeting. The main features of the program besides the regular reports will be a paper on "The Practicability of the Kindergarten as a Part of Our Public School System," a civic improvement conference to which one afternoon will be given, a paper on "The Federation and the Library Movement in Arkansas," and an afternoon given to a program on "The Progress of Arkansas." All reports and papers will be discussed, club reports will be grouped in classes, and supplemented by a club question box.

The board dispatched a great deal of business and had a royal good time. So well organized is the work of the Federation, and so advanced are the preparations for the annual meeting at Fort Smith that there will not be another board meeting until the members assemble in the border city on April 15.

Hot Springs.

MRS. F. M. WILLIAMS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE seventh annual meeting of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs was held in the hall of the Legion of Loyal Women, on Wednesday, November 25.

The morning session opened at 10.30, the officers, with only one exception, and most of the delegates in their places. It may be, that living so near the political throne, the officers caught some of the magnetism said to be afloat in the atmosphere, anyhow as, the "Woman's Tribune" justly expressed it, the annual reports were "models of interest and comprehensiveness." Each of the eleven clubs represented in the Federation was ready with a report of the yearly work, and full of healthful hopes and promises for the future. The committee also told of the good work accomplished, and of the plans adopted for a wider field of usefulness. According to our constitution, no officer can serve over two years, hence we could only re-elect those eligible. Mrs. Mero L. Tanner was re-elected president, Mrs. Hannah B. Sperry, vice-president, and Miss Frances Graham French, corresponding secretary. Miss French has been absent for some time on account of sickness, but her services are so valuable, some of the ladies offered to do her work until her health is very much improved.

Miss Anna G. Burke of the Woman's Bindery Union was elected recording secretary; Mrs. Charlotte Main of the Aid Association for the Blind was elected treasurer; Miss Catharine Flemming of the District Woman's Suffrage Association was elected auditor, and Mrs. H. T. Guss of Pro Re Nata as state secretary.

The biennial at Los Angeles was not overlooked, and Mesdames Bodfish, Ellen Spencer Mussey, Dr. Clara McNaughton, Belva A. Lockwood and Clara B. Colby were elected as delegates to attend.

Since the last annual meeting we are saddened to record the death of one of our members, Mrs. Louisa Polluck, president of the Washington Kindergarten Club. Mrs. Polluck has been one of the leaders of the kindergarten movement in our capital city for over a quarter of a century. She labored faithfully for free kindergartens in our public schools, and her efforts have been crowned with success. We feel that she has passed on to higher fields of usefulness, while many loving and appreciative friends remain faithful to the principles she held so dear.

A very nice lunch was served by the ladies of the Legion of Loyal Women, and the District of Columbia Federation closed with a very pleasant and enjoyable social.

CARRIE E. KENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, was held on Saturday evening, November 30, at the home of the president, Mrs. Tanner, 1416 N street. Many of the new members of the board had fresh thoughts to offer, and very excellent informal discussions were enjoyed. Mrs. Carrie E. Kent, of the Excelsior Club, presented the fact that at this time there is no college or university within the District (with the exception of Howard University which is an institution for the colored) where ladies are admitted to the study of medicine; the two universities which at one time did admit of female students have decided it is for their interest to refuse them. A resolution was offered and unanimously passed, appointing a committee, one from each organization represented in the Federation, with Mrs. Kent as chairman, to inquire into the facts of the case, to enlighten public sentiment, and to induce, if possible, our best institutions to give the girls a fair chance with their more favored brothers.

RHODE ISLAND.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the Rhode Island state Federation was held at 17 Oriole avenue, Providence, Saturday morning, December 7, at 10.30 o'clock, the president, Mrs. Susan A. Ballou, in the chair.

After the usual routine business, the committee on arts and crafts, Mrs. Alice M. Johnson, chairman, reported, and arrangements for the Federation's mid-winter meeting, to be devoted to this subject, were discussed. It is proposed to hold the session in Providence, February 1. The general subject of arts and crafts will be presented and there will be an exhibit of Rhode Island women's handiwork, together with other interesting features. Printed information concerning this meeting will be given at a later date, but the interest and co-operation of all Rhode Island club women is thus early sought that the exhibition may be large and varied, and the occasion prove wholly successful.

Mrs. Margaret H. Irons, chairman of the committee on Consumers' League, reported the meeting held December 5, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the National Consumers' League. The committee of the Federation urged renewed activity in this important work.

Progress was reported by the committee on civil service reform and by the committee on traveling libraries.

Under new business the Saturday Club, Providence, was admitted to the Federation, and Mrs. Walter E. Oatley was elected as its director.

A card of thanks was read from Mrs. McKinley, received in response to the timely and tender expression of sympathy sent her by Mrs. Ballou in behalf of the R. I. S. F. W. C.

An invitation to hold the annual meeting of the Federation in April at Woonsocket was received from the Fortnightly Club of that city and unanimously accepted.

EMMA SHAW COLCLEUGH.

IDAHO.

THE second annual meeting of the Second District Federation of Clubs of Idaho was held in Boise, October 22 and 23. There are six clubs belonging to the Federation, and the delegates and visitors present numbered forty. The Federation was especially honored in having with them the president of the First District Federation, Mrs. J. W. Givens of Blackfoot.

The forenoon session was taken up largely with routine matters. The credential committee reported and a roll call of the delegates followed.

The address of welcome by Mrs. William H. Ridenbaugh on behalf of the Columbian Club, and the response by Mrs. Butterfield of Weiser, the vice-president of the Federation, were features of the first day's session.

The president, Mrs. Henrietta Mansfield of Nampa, gave her annual address, which was followed by the reports of the other officers.

The president's address covering as it did so fully the aims of the Federation is given in part.

Our work is in one sense pioneer work, since as a Federation we have to meet with different conditions from those that surround the clubs of Eastern states, and especially is it pioneer work in that branch of our endeavor which has to do with social evils, such as are expressed in sweat shops, the wages of women and analogous subjects which are now occupying the minds of our Eastern sisters.

Our ends are more circumscribed by our conditions, geographical, social and political.

Our work for the next year, as I conceive it, must face properly under two main heads, education on the one side and legislation on the other.

Under the head of education we shall have to deal with the diffusion of literary knowledge and all that goes to benefit society through the improvement of its moral, mental, physical and domestic attributes.

Under the head of legislation we have a duty to perform in the securing of enactments that shall better the condition of women in respect to their property interests. Idaho women are in the sight of the law so merged in the being of their husbands that in rights of holding and conveying property their wishes can be completely ignored and their rights abused.

I would recommend the appointment of a standing committee on legislation whose main purpose for the present shall be to prepare and endeavor to secure the passage of a bill to be presented to the next Legislature defining a more equitable law and whose work after its passage, for we shall not cease our efforts until it is placed on the statute books, shall be to study and strive for remedial legislation for the betterment of the people of our state. The effectiveness of women's efforts in legislation was clearly demonstrated at the last session by the passage of the library bill and the creation of the free library commission. To the Columbian Club, the largest fractional part of the Federation, belongs the credit of this work, and today the united clubs express their satisfaction and pledge their efforts toward all that tends to the complete success and continuance of this word.

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We have in common with other clubs that great end of beautifying our cities and towns and making them healthier and more sanitary. If each member will assume a personal responsibility to maintain the highest standard of excellence in all that pertains to club work, our Federation will soon become a recognized force for good in the state.

After the reports of the officers and the appointment of committees the convention took a recess, when street cars, chartered for the occasion, conveyed the party to the Natatorium, where members were given a magnificent luncheon, as special guests of the household committee of the Women's Columbian Club of Boise. The crowd was estimated at 100 ladies.

The program for the afternoon was as follows: Call to order. Music. Object of Federation—Mrs. Samuel H. Hays, chairman G. F. W. C. secretaries for Idaho. Reports of clubs. Educational committee. a. Kindergarten work—Mrs. John W. Griffiths, Nampa. b. Traveling Museums for Schools—Mrs. Anna Lodge, Mountain Home. c. Co-operation of Women's Clubs with Library Interests of the State—Mrs. E. J. Dockery, Boise. Town and Village Improvement—Mrs. L. L. Feltham, Weiser. Leader of discussion—Mrs. John W. Griffiths. President's round table.

The evening program included, "A Talk on the Relation of Women's Clubs to Social Economics," by Miss Jane Slocum, Weiser, and an informal reception followed.

The Wednesday morning session opened with a paper on the "Industrial Possibilities for the Women of Idaho," Mrs. J. W. Givens, Blackfoot, president first district Federation. Art Education, Mrs. G. M. Payne, Mountain Home, followed with the leaders of discussion, Mrs. Altha Fouche, Parma, and Mrs. C. L. Sweet, Boise. Then followed reports of Mrs. L. F. Henderson, Moscow, G. F. W. C. secretary for third district, and Mrs. D. W. Standrod, Pocatello, G. F. W. C. secretary for first district, with report of committee on revision of constitution and by-laws and election of officers.

A luncheon at the home of Mrs. Wm. H. Ridenbaugh was given to delegates and visiting club women, and a Japanese tea at the home of Mrs. James H. Beatty, assisted by Mrs. L. P. McCalla, to Columbian Club and visiting club women. All sessions were held in the First Presbyterian Church.

Election of officers—Wednesday evening.

The papers aroused an animated discussion and a number of resolutions pertinent to the question were adopted. It was decided to appoint a legislative committee whose duty it should be to draw up bills amending the various laws relating to women's property interests and a bill to endow a chair of domestic science in the State University. A committee was also appointed to introduce a number of industrial occupations among the women of the state, particularly the canning and rug making industries, and to encourage blanket weaving and basket making among the Idaho Indians.

The town of Idaho Falls is perhaps more advanced in club

work than any town of its size in Idaho, as it maintains two active women's clubs, which have helped materially in the advancement of that town in many ways. The Round Table Club is limited to twelve members, and its object is mutual improvement and sociability. Its principal club work is study, the subject being the Tudor period in English history. The club gives a social evening some time in December and also an annual reception each September for the teacher in the public school. The club sustained a severe loss last spring in the death of the president, Mrs. LaRue; however, under the leadership of its new president, Mrs. Maguire, it seems more prosperous than ever.

The Village Improvement Club of Idaho Falls now numbers sixty-eight members, and all the residents of that town bear testimony that this organization has made a lasting impression in the improvement of the surroundings. They have purchased and planted about 250 trees along the streets in front of neglected property in the residence portion of the place. They have secured a fine site for a public park, upon which they will begin improvements next season. They maintain nearly fifty rubbish boxes scattered about the town, which are visited once a month by a special committee and such as are full reported to the street overseer who is authorized to have them emptied. The work of the club is aided greatly by a press committee, whose duty it is to keep before the people through the newspapers the special work in which co operation is desired. So efficient has the committee proven that only once during the past year have they failed to have an article in the paper upon some feature of the work.

Next season the club will begin to improve and beautify the cemetery, and under the able leadership of Mrs. W. E. Wheeler we may expect to hear of great progress.

This club is on a sound financial basis, as it reports over \$250 in the treasury.

TENNESSEE.

THE work of the clubs of the Tennessee Federation opens most auspiciously. A summer's respite has given the members mental and physical vigor, and they look forward to the beginning of the club season with almost as much interest as they manifest in preparing their homes for winter habitation. But some of the committees have been busy during the warm months and have thereby furthered the interests of their respective departments. The traveling library committee has secured several additional libraries, while the locations of many, already under control of the Federation, have been changed, thus giving a greater number the advantage to be derived from good reading.

One is surprised at the scarcity of books found in various places in our state, yet the appreciation of them, as manifested by many of the people, is well nigh unbounded. A club woman says that she visited a small home in a mountain cove and one of the little girls proudly showed her a shelf containing half a dozen books and said: "Reckon I has 'bout one of every kind that's made."

The Federation now has thirty three libraries in circulation, and if the donors could see what good is being accomplished by them, they would hasten to duplicate their gifts.

As one member of the committee, which has this good work in charge, says: "The traveling library in the last decade of the nineteenth century is sure to be one of the educators of the twentieth century. Like rural mail delivery, it even now reaches homes and communities heretofore cut off and isolated. This deeper and broader education must give the best results."

Several clubs have established free public libraries and are now working for an increase in the number of books. The Centennial Club of Ripley is the last one to attempt this work and it is meeting with deserved success in the effort to furnish the

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townspeople with books and reading matter. The citizens of that place are taking an active interest and are surprising these good women with substantial presents for their club room, which is to be the home of the library.

We note with interest the growing tendency of clubs to have rooms of their own, thereby producing a home feeling and furnishing a spot around which many pleasant associations will gather.

Lists of books, suitable for children and young people, have been made out by various club women and given to dealers so that the latter can be guided in their selection for the Christmas trade. By so doing many useless and positively injurious books would never reach the eyes of those too young or too inexperienced to discriminate and in a short time the character of literature that goes into so many homes and hands would be controlled by those able to judge of its merits.

The industrial committee hope to accomplish considerable during the year for the wage earners of Tennessee. An attempt was made in June to have the dry goods stores in some of the cities closed some afternoon during the week, and one of the largest establishments in Chattanooga did close for a part of the day during July.

This committee is anxious that the members of the different clubs "inquire into the condition of women and children in shops and factories in their respective localities; also their condition in stores and other business houses, and look after their healthful surroundings, their hours of labor and comfort during that time." The following act was passed at the last session of the Legislature: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee; that it shall be unlawful for a proprietor, foreman, owner or other person to employ any child less than 14 years of age in any workshop, factory or mine in this state; that unless said proprietor, foreman, or owner shall know the age of the child, it shall be his or their duty to require the parent or guardian to furnish a sworn statement of its age, and any swearing falsely to such shall be guilty of perjury and punishable as such; that any proprietor, foreman or owner employing a child less than 14 years of age in conflict with the provisions of this act, except when such proprietor, foreman or owner has been furnished with a sworn statement of guardian or parent that the child is more than 14 years of age, shall be guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$25 and not more than \$250.

"That the grand jury shall have inquisitorial powers to investigate violations of this act and that judges of the circuit and criminal court of the state shall specially charge the grand jury at the beginning of each term of the court to investigate violations of this act."

The passage of this bill was a great triumph for right-minded and justice-loving people in this state, and the co-operation of all women is asked for its enforcement.

Last spring Mrs. Florence Kelly spoke in Knoxville, Chattanooga and at the state Federation meeting in Harriman in reference to the work of the Consumers' League. A state committee

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was appointed and these women will try to further the work of the league in the principal cities of Tennessee.

The industrial committee are working for the "establishment of home industries, such as the making of rugs, coverlets, lace, etc., in fact, is anxious to establish or to develop any industry which meets the demands of each locality."

The industrial exhibit held in connection with the state Federation meeting in Harriman showed how much could be accomplished in the way of material gain in the radius of the home.

Thus the good work goes forward and our clubs are working along the lines of civics, household economics, education, philanthropy and art, striving in these many ways, as the president of our Federation has said, "to touch our state at many points, to come into relation with its educational and humanitarian affairs; to think, to feel to act so that the people of our commonwealth may be raised to a higher plane of living, and their children may receive that knowledge which is 'the defence of a nation.'"

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.



THE National Society of New England Women has enjoyed a succession of interesting functions the past month, including the president's reception which was both brilliant and delightfully social, business, social and literary meetings and also one of the luncheons which has characterized the society of late years. This was given on December 3, not an especial date as has generally been the plan with souvenirs in keeping with the anniversary, but simply a convenient date, with souvenirs for the occasion only. The program was in charge of Miss Lizzie Woodbury Law, and was as

usual full of merit. The room was beautifully decorated with a profusion of white chrysanthemums blended with red carnations (the society's colors) and the entire side of the room along which the president's table extended, was banked with Southern smilax. Mrs. John VanSickle, president, presided with her usual ease. The chairman of the luncheon committee, Mrs. Charles Frederick Naething, is deserving of great credit for her perfect plans and the artistic arrangement of detail. Mrs. Jennie June Croly, Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, president American Women's Club in London, Miss Anna Randall Diehl, Mrs. Henry Elliott Mott, who spoke in interest of the South, were among the guests of honor.

The society is far more than merely social; its philanthropy is of a very worthy character, but it is not generally reported except at the annual closing. One feature is now in evidence at every meeting, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Fitch James Swinburn, generally known to the public in her work for the Stony Wold Sanatorium: It is a sales table on which every self-supporting member of the society may place her work, usually of an artistic nature, for sale.

A New England cook book is being compiled which will contain real old-fashioned receipts. Every woman of New England ancestry is cordially invited to assist in this work by sending any which she knows to be of value, together with desirable information as to the preparation of foods and delicacies of all kinds. The name of the sender must accompany the contribution. Address Mrs. H. B. Coe, 8 West Seventy-sixth street, New York.

Orders for the cook book are already coming in, and it is hoped in a short time that it will be ready for distribution.

On November 15 the Buffalo branch, which had hitherto existed as a committee, was organized with twenty-four members. The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. Julia Antoinette Reed; vice-president, Mrs. Orrin C. Burdick; secretary, Miss Katherine C. Randall; treasurer, Mrs. Grosvenor C. Trowbridge; Mrs. A. E. Jones, chairman of the committee on constitution.

Several changes have taken place in the officers' list since election day last May. The first vice-president resigned, and Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, who distinguished herself so finely last year, was appointed in her place. Assistant treasurer also resigned, and her place has been filled by Mrs. J. F. Barry.

In behalf of New England born women who, when visiting New York city, may desire to avail themselves of entertainments given by this society, I will give the year's calendar, which is as follows:

Jan. 7, Tuesday. Whist, 2:30 P. M.
Jan. 14, Tuesday. Literary, 2:30 P. M.
Jan. 24, Friday. Organization Day.
Feb. 6, Thursday. Whist, 2:30 P. M.

Feb. 11, Tuesday. Literary, 2:30 P. M.
Feb. 27, Thursday. Annual meeting, 2:30 P. M.
Mar. 4, Tuesday. Luncheon, 1:30 P. M.
Mar. 21, Friday. Literary, 2:30 P. M.
Apr. 4, Friday. Whist, 2:30 P. M.
Apr. 11, Friday. Luncheon, 1:30 P. M.
Apr. 24, Thursday. Business, 2:30 P. M. Annual reports of committees, installation of officers.

"Wild Life Near Home," by Dallas Lore Sharp, a professor in Boston University, is one of the most beautiful as well as most delightful nature books of the day. It is exquisitely bound and illustrated, while as for the text, it is written by one who has keen eyes combined with sympathy, fancy, scholarship and humor and the gift of style. Mr. Sharp has discovered that nature is ready to meet her votaries more than half way; that bird life, for instance, is more abundant along the country highroad than in the heart of the forest. What he has seen of birds and fishes, rabbits and possums, muskrats, squirrels, etc., is what lies within easy reach of his own doorstep, always within the compass of a day's walk. The book is so satisfying from every point of view that it is a joy to own it. New York. The Century Co. Price, \$2.

"The Man from Glengarry" is by Ralph Connor, and is the best lumber camp story of the year, having Scottish Presbyterians for its chief characters and a minister's wife for its good angel. The hero, a superb young heathen at the outset, slowly becomes a good Christian with a gentleman's manners, and is left assured of happiness and on the road to wealth. The fights among the lumbermen are brilliantly narrated, and the conversion of two justly revengeful men into forgiving Christians is described with great art. The book is well qualified to rank with "The Sky Pilot" and "Black Rock," and quite justifies the expectations of the publishers, who put out a first edition of 60,000 copies. New York. Fleming H. Revell Company. Price, \$1.50.

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in appreciation of Mrs. Florence Hull Winterburn's work writes:

"They treat of matters hitherto very much ignored and which it is all important to have dealt with. Much good will, I doubt not, result from your efforts as a pioneer."

This is but a deserved recognition of Mrs. Winterburn's work. Her "Nursery Ethics" and "From the Child's Standpoint" were refreshingly new in their lines.

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BOOKS.



THE great novel that everybody is reading and talking about just now is "Sir Richard Calmady," by Lucas Malet (Mrs. St. Leger Harrison). It is a masterly delineation of the feminine soul and of the development of a noble man's character under the most warping of circumstances and conditions. The hero is of an unusual type, but he is real, and so also are divers other characters in the book, and being real they hold the interest of the reader throughout. There is a depth of reasoning, a firmness of grip on the meaning of life that is not usual. This book has placed Mrs. Harrison on the same plane as a novelist with George Eliot and George Sand. In strength and insight, in the wealth of fancy and reflection bestowed upon its execution and in the moving sincerity of its pathos, "Sir Richard Calmady" must rank as one of the very best books of the year. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"The Portion of Labor," by Mary E. Wilkins, is another strong novel, and one distinctly different from Miss Wilkins's preceding work. Indeed, she seems to be dipping into all sorts of questions of late and taking a wide interest in the affairs of the world—a breadth of sympathy that shows in her writing. The leading character in "The Portion of Labor" is a young man in love with the representative of labor, a young woman. She is brilliant, imaginative and a strong partisan of labor. Her lover is manager of a shoe factory where she works. After the death of his uncle, who was owner of the business and factory, the young man inherits the business and almost immediately lowers the wages of the employes for the reason that during a temporary depression the factory has ceased to make money. This induces Ellen, the representative of labor, to refuse to talk with him on any subject except one—that in which all his employes are equally interested. He soon restores the scale and repeats his assurances of affection and the last chapter sees them all made happy. The book is well worth reading for several reasons. New York. Harper & Brothers. Price, \$1.50.

Lillian Whiting's "The World Beautiful in Books" is another claimant for popularity among the best class of readers. The authors of yesterday, today and tomorrow are alike within her ken, and she admires and praises them all according to their deserts. In her discussion of poetry and prose alike, Miss Whiting is specific in example and apt in illustration, and she does not hesitate to make frequent quotation or reference whenever necessary to illus-

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